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E WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, stormy. Temp. 16-27). LONDON: Saturday, fair. Temp. 13-25 (55-77). CHAM- ilant. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 19-32 (66-90). NICH: Saturday, stormy. Temp. 13-23 (55-73). NEW K: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 24-34 (75-93).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

Algeria	4.00 Dn.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1,650.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	850 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	5.00 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

India Found Moving Toward Food Self-Sufficiency

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — India appears to be moving into a period of food self-sufficiency and could even become an exporter of wheat and rice, according to a new World Bank report.

The bank — a principal source of aid to India — labeled the outlook "substantially more optimistic than many past projections." But it warned at the same time that it did not mean that poverty or malnutrition had been ended in India or even that those problems would be overcome by the year 2000.

The report is a confidential one for internal bank use. A copy was made available to The Washington Post.

The major new challenge for India, according to bank experts, is to achieve a more equitable distribution of food, now that the total supply is coming more in line with demand.

The bank report notes that the consumption of food grains in 1978 and 1979 was 170 kilograms (374 pounds) per capita, or "approximately equal to a calorie-sufficient quantity, on the average, for the Indian population."

This level of average consumption is well above what was projected earlier. Nonetheless, the report says, "With unequal distribution of this consumption, this means undernutrition for lower income groups."

The better outlook is not keyed to any really significant reduction in India's population growth — still the overriding problem. The bank assumed that the annual rate of population growth, now 1.9 percent, would average 1.75 percent over the next 20 years.

Despite the cautions that go with the new assessment, food-grain self-sufficiency in India is regarded as a tremendous step forward in that country's economic progress. And it may be the most important success story for international lending agencies.

Starvation Myth

Exuberant Indians observe that for all practical purposes India has required no food imports in the past few years and that the general impression of millions of starving Indians is fallacious.

They nonetheless concede that the vast subcontinent has been brought to what one called "the current pinnacle of self-sufficiency" by a consistent flow of non-food aid, including technical assistance.

India last year received $4.8 billion in subsidized loans from the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate. That amounted to 40 percent of all such money dispensed by the bank.

In explaining what contributed to the optimistic outlook, the bank cited stepped-up use of fertilizers and more land under irrigation, rather than any dramatic change in agricultural technology or any significant change in the total area under cultivation.

Price Subsidies

The bank also cited the importance of Indian budget expenditures of $600 million for price subsidies that have maintained "stable, incentive prices for producers and have moderated price rises to consumers even in the years of drought."

In addition to these factors, experts credit India with better handling of its water supply. For example, last year there were insufficient monsoon rains. But instead of being thrown off stride, one expert said, the Indians "were able to ride it out, not simply by drawing on reserves, but by better management."

For example, the government was able to get the word out to farmers on how to cope with drought conditions through a better-organized agricultural extension service.

But the report is careful to point out that future food-grain production, despite the clear prospect of self-sufficiency, "will still depend on the monsoon — consecutive years of monsoon failure could lead India to import grain."

As to the export possibility, the report concludes that this "may still be some years in the future." But it suggested that India could build enough of a surplus to export wheat and rice, although in the thin international market for rice, Indian varieties may not be easily marketable.

Billy Carter Tells Of Seeing Cable

White House Releases 7 Messages, Termed Innocuous, on Libya Trip

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Billy Carter acknowledged today that someone in the White House gave him an official State Department cable concerning his 1978 trip to Libya. But he said it was only an insignificant memo from a U.S. diplomat stating that the goodwill mission had been helpful.

President Carter's younger brother had denied yesterday having any State Department cables in his possession. But in a news conference today in Plains, Ga., he said he did receive a copy of a State Department cable in which the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tripoli said "that he appreciated me coming there and that it helped his job."

Asked who gave him the cable, Mr. Carter replied, "I assume I got it from someone in the White House."

Asked if the president gave him the cable, he replied, "I won't comment on that directly. It was over a year ago and I don't remember."

7 Cables Made Public

Yesterday, the White House made public seven State Department cables concerning Mr. Carter's 1978 trip to Libya and said that their contents were so innocuous that President Carter could not have compromised national security by discussing them with his brother, who registered last month as a foreign agent for Libya.

"The point is that even if the president had given Billy these cables," said Jody Powell, the press secretary, "it wouldn't have amounted to a hill of beans."

Mr. Powell also disclosed that the cables had been declassified and released to columnist Jack Anderson 14 months ago in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act. Mr. Anderson did not publish the cable texts but wrote at least two columns about Billy Carter's visit to Libya in September, 1978.

Wednesday, the White House ignited a political furor by acknowledging that the president had discussed the cables with his brother at some point after his return from Libya. The cables still carried a low-grade classification at that time.

Powell Buoyed

Obviously buoyed by the opportunity to release the cables, Mr. Powell contended to reporters that their contents made it clear that "their release, discussion of them by the president or publication would in no way prejudice the national security interests of the United States."

The seven released cables were exchanged between the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Libya in 1978. They deal mainly with the Libyan political reaction to Billy Carter's visit in September, 1978, and his conduct there.

"As far as we can see, there has been no negative fallout from Billy Carter's visit to Tripoli," the embassy reported at the end of the visit in a cable that was classified "confidential."

"In fact, on the local scene we would rate it a very positive event which has opened some doors for this embassy and raised the morale of the American community."

Mr. Powell, asked if the president's discussion with his brother about the positive impact of his Libyan visit would not have been likely to encourage Billy Carter to continue his contacts with Tripoli, replied: "I think the president's intent was to encourage good behavior."

The press secretary said the cables had been culled from the files of the State Department and that two of them had been in the files kept by the president's secretary, Susan Clough. Although he said he could not be sure that these were all the cables relating to Billy Carter's visit, he added: "These are all the cables the president talked to Billy about."

Meanwhile, the special Senate subcommittee investigating Billy Carter agreed to a hurry-up schedule of hearings aimed at taking testimony from "all principal witnesses" by the end of August.

The five Democrats and four Republicans on the panel seemed just as eager, however, to avoid hearing from President Carter until after the Democratic National Convention.

Thurmond's View

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that if the president wants to testify before the convention starts Aug. 11 "he should be allowed to do so," but only with the understanding that he would have to undergo questioning and that he would agree to a return engagement.

The president said earlier this week that he was willing and eager to face the committee "the sooner the better."

The senators made plain they have no intention of asking him until they have a firmer grasp on the evidence in the inquiry, which is just getting started. For the week ahead, before the convention begins, Sen. Thurmond said, "we will not be prepared to question him" with any kind of thoroughness.

The subcommittee also voted to ask the Senate for authority to subpoena Billy Carter's federal income

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- **The Billy Carter affair has given the White House staff a hectic week. Page 3.**
- **President Carter will hold his delegates and belittles efforts by some Democrats for an open convention as a 'travesty'. Page 3.**

Jerusalem Vote Won't Suspend Peace Talks

Sadat to File Protest With Begin

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Egyptian officials announced today that President Anwar Sadat will make a strong protest tomorrow to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin against the new law formalizing the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem.

But the officials ruled out a drastic response either in the form of suspension of the autonomy talks or withdrawing all of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv.

Osama Baz, the Egyptian undersecretary of foreign affairs, answered "No" when he was asked by reporters whether the talks, scheduled to resume in Alexandria Sunday or Monday, will be suspended. And he answered "Nothing of the sort," when asked whether the Egyptian ambassador would be recalled.

Mr. Baz answered questions at Abul Kom, Mr. Sadat's home some 40 miles (25 km) north of Cairo, after the president met with his key advisers. Mr. Baz did not divulge the contents of the message to Mr. Begin, which will be handed to Elishu Ben-Elissar, the Israeli ambassador, tomorrow night.

Mr. Sadat will explain the Egyptian position in a simultaneous message to "his good friend, President Carter," Mr. Baz said. This message will be handed to United States Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

Tactical Diversion

Kamal Hassan Ali, another adviser to Mr. Sadat, summed up the Egyptian position: "Egypt, which is seeking to achieve an overall, just and durable peace in the Middle East, is keen on removing all the obstacles standing in the way of this goal."

The prevailing impression in Cairo tonight was that Mr. Sadat, though angered and embarassed by the Israeli parliament's action, had decided to treat it as a tactical diversion that must not be allowed to interfere with the basic peace process.

Mr. Sadat has said many times that the annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel is "unacceptable" to Egypt, and that his government will not recognize any unilateral changes that Israel has made or will make in the status of Jerusalem. This, it is thought, is the core of the written messages to Mr. Begin and Mr. Carter.

Suspension of the talks between the United States, Egypt and Israel about local autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan is known to have been one of the options considered by Mr. Sadat and his aides at today's meeting.

But diplomatic sources tonight said that Mr. Sadat was well aware of the fact that any permanent collapse of the autonomy talks would be a deep embarassment to Mr. Carter that he might not be able to afford at this time. This was apparently was the strongest single argument against suspension, the sources said. They added that Mr. Sadat did not think it was in Egypt's interest to weaken Mr. Carter further.

Permanent Recall Ruled Out

Nevertheless, it was still thought possible that Mr. Carter will ask for a limited postponement of the autonomy talks pending some kind of face-saving gesture at Egypt's address, either by the United States or Israel.

Similarly, while the permanent recall of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv was ruled out, diplomatic sources still thought it possible tonight that Mr. Sadat may call back his ambassador for a period of consultation.

The autonomy talks have been going on for fourteen months. Mr. Sadat suspended them last May when it became clear for the first time that Mr. Begin's government was determined to push the bill about Jerusalem through Parliament.

A little less than three weeks ago Mr. Sadat agreed to resume the talks at committee level. That decision was described here at the time as an Egyptian gesture of goodwill toward Mr. Carter.

The talks, if they are held, are not likely to bring any tangible results.

In the Egyptian view, there is virtually no hope of reaching agreement on any important point until the United States is in a position to play an active role after the presidential elections. But Mr. Sadat's position apparently is that the negotiating process must not be broken off in the meantime.

United Press International

Sen. Birch Bayh (left) with Michael Davidson (center) and Robert Kelly after they were retained as members of the legal staff of the Senate subcommittee investigating Billy Carter's Libyan ties.

Kissinger Assails Europe on PLO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has accused Western European countries of dangerous escapism in trying to solve the Middle East crisis by meeting the demands of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Speaking to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee yesterday, he said: "The prevailing theory is that the PLO would become more moderate after its demands were satisfied. I see no evidence for this. Indeed, all the evidence is to the contrary."

Discussing the European initiative to try to bring the PLO and Israel together for talks he said: "Our European allies must learn that when they push schemes incapable of realization, they encourage radicalism and guarantee stalemate."

He said that to overcome the oil crisis, the industrial democracies had to adopt stringent conservation measures, develop new oil supplies and alternative sources of energy, address the plight of developing nations and seek more reliable long-term relationships with oil producers.

Israel Issues a Rebuttal To Arafat on Fatah Goals

By Larry Thorson

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (AP) — Israel today said it disbelieves an assertion by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat that his Fatah group has not resolved to liquidate Israel.

A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Mr. Arafat's comments in Beirut, contained in an interview published in the International Herald Tribune yesterday, were a deliberate attempt to mislead Europe. The conflicting claims between the PLO chief and Israel centered around resolutions considered in early May at the Damascus conference of Fatah, Mr. Arafat's central power base in the PLO.

According to Mr. Arafat, the closed-door conference merely sent to the committee a proposed resolution to liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and ideologically."

But the Israeli official said the resolution clearly had been reaffirmed as policy because it was broadcast on the PLO radio and had been confirmed at least twice by Fatah spokesman in press interviews.

Israel Version

Israel circulated its version of the Fatah decision to European nations and to all delegations, including the PLO observers, at the United Nations, the official said. "Not one of the PLO observers refuted these resolutions or dissociated themselves from them in any way before Arafat gave the interview," he said.

However, other PLO officials, including Mahmoud Labadi, the organization's chief spokesman in Beirut, did seek to play down the reports of a new, harsher attitude within the week following the Fatah Congress.]

Another Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman commented: "We are concerned all the time that the Europeans will believe what PLO leaders say in public instead of what they say when they're at home among themselves."

In Israel's view, the Fatah conference reasserted the PLO's desire to destroy Israel and build a Palestinian Arab state in all of Palestine, and indicated that the PLO's diplomatic drive to present an image of moderation is a fake. "The PLO is as interested in the destruction of Israel now as it has been since it was founded in 1964," the official said.

European Friends

The Israeli said Mr. Arafat gave the interview two months after the Fatah conference because European friends of the PLO, such as Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, were reconsidering their support in light of the reports from the Fatah conference.

Israel expressed outrage in June when the European Common Market declared its support for including the PLO in Mideast peace negotiations. Israeli officials said that the Fatah's hard-line resolution in Damascus made it clear that the PLO never could be a partner in peace talks.

Israel released its riposte to the Arafat interview as Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn completed a one-day visit. Mr. Thorn met in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the chief negotiator on Palestinian autonomy, Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

Mr. Thorn also took a helicopter tour of the occupied West Bank with Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon. His visit is part of a European attempt to see whether its Mideast declaration could be the basis of peace talks, but Israel declared in advance of his arrival that it wouldn't negotiate on that basis.

South Korea Indicts Kim For Plotting

SEOUL, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung has been indicted on charges of violating national security, for which he could receive the death penalty, military prosecutors announced today.

Twenty-three politicians, Christian ministers, writers, college professors and students also were indicted on charges ranging from martial-law violations to conspiring to incite insurrection. The charges carry maximum jail terms of 15 years.

The government also announced the purge of 611 primary, middle and high school principals and teachers throughout the country under a "social purification" drive initiated by military leader Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan.

Nearly 9,000 government officials at all levels have been fired since the campaign began with the military crackdown in May on dissidents and "corrupt" public servants.

Officials announced that Mr. Kim, 55, would be tried for violating the national security law, which carries the death penalty for anyone who organizes or heads anti-state groups at home or abroad. The specific violations, however, were not disclosed.

In Washington, State Department spokesman David Passage said to-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Security Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 1 (AP) — The 40-member Islamic group of nations agreed today to ask for an early meeting of the United Nations Security Council on Israel's new annexation law.

A draft for the letter requesting the meeting said the Council should take up the Knesset's annexation action and consider "ways and means to secure the implementation" of a June 30 Council resolution calling for Israel to "desist" from changes in Jerusalem.

Japanese Defense Budget Too Small, U.S. Contends

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — The Carter administration considers the recently announced increase in defense spending in Japan to be too small and has made the Tokyo government aware of its unhappiness.

Administration sources say State Department officials conveyed this message to the Japanese government this week through the Japanese embassy in Washington.

According to Washington, the 9.7 percent increase for defense approved Tuesday by the Japanese government actually reflects only about a 1½ to 2 percent real increase in military purchasing power given the effects of inflation.

Increase Beyond Inflation

In real terms, U.S. officials consider that no more than that is actually being spent this year. They say it remains well below the 3 percent real increase that a number of the NATO countries have pledged to make and the 4 to 5 percent U.S. increase beyond inflation.

The administration reportedly did not ask for any specific percentage increase in the talks this week but rather emphasized that they expected Tokyo to have at least come closer to what other allies are doing.

Similarly, there was said to be Pentagon concern that the new level of defense spending would make it difficult or impossible for Japan to meet its new five-year defense program that the United States also has been counting upon.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, while shying away from setting a specific figure publicly as an acceptable goal for Japan, has frequently expressed the view that Tokyo clearly is capable of a significant and sustained defense program that would be important for overall Western preparedness.

Considerably Less

The budget approved by the Japanese government was actually considerably less than the 15 percent sought by Japan's Defense Agency.

Even though Japan's version of the Pentagon fought a losing battle with Tokyo's Ministry of Finance, which sought to impose more austerity on the government, the Defense Agency was the only one that was allowed to escape government guidelines that held all other departments to increases of 7½ percent.

Thus, while the Cabinet approved the Finance Ministry version of the defense budget, the defense increase is still viewed in Japan as an important political gain reflecting a more generally receptive move for defense in the country.

Japan only spends about 0.9 percent of its gross national product on defense, compared to 5.2 percent in the United States.

Mansfield Visits Suzuki

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Countering Japanese press reports of U.S. dissatisfaction, U.S. ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today he was pleased at Japan's decision on its defense budget.

Mr. Mansfield paid a call on Mr. Suzuki, who became prime minister two weeks ago, and reviewed relations between the two countries, spokesmen for the government and the U.S. embassy said.

Mr. Mansfield told Mr. Suzuki he was pleased the cabinet this week exempted defense expenditures from the budget constraints imposed on most other ministries. The ambassador also said he was appreciative of the finance minister's statement that the government would consider spending more on defense should conditions warrant it.

Tabarly Beats Transatlantic Sailing Record

BREST, France, Aug. 1 (UPI) — French navigator Eric Tabarly reached England's southwest coast early today to cut nearly 48 hours off a 75-year-old record for west-to-east transatlantic crossing in a sailboat.

Mr. Tabarly sailed his hydrofoil trimaran Paul Ricard across the Lizard whitehouse line 10 days, 5 hours and 14 minutes after leaving Sandy Hook, off New York.

The former record, set in 1905 aboard the sailing ship Atlantic by Charlie Barre, an English-born American, was 12 days 4 hours and 1 minute for the 3,000 mile route.

Fears Raised for New Ship's Secrets

E. German Spy Suspect Seized in Bremen

By John Vinocur

BONN, Aug. 1 (NYT) — The government reported today the arrest of a suspected East German spy working at a shipyard where development is near completion of the prototype vessel that the West German Navy will use to expand its operations into the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea.

Spokesmen for the Defense and Interior Ministries gave few details beyond that the suspect was a technical designer working at the privately-owned Vulkan-Werft shipyard in Bremen. However, they did not seek at a news conference to contradict reports in the West German press that the case was a serious one involving the development of the new 122-class frigate.

Six of the frigates are expected to be operational by 1984. Without explaining the cause, the Defense Ministry spokesman said that the program was now delayed by six to nine months. This, he said, would affect the development of all the vessels whose presence in the strategically important sea-lanes near Iceland would allow U.S. vessels normally earmarked for the zone to be shifted to places like the Indian Ocean.

Without citing a source, the West German press agency said that the case clearly involved the betrayal of secrets concerning the new frigates. Another report said that the suspect, who was not named, apparently had been working for the East Germans for 10 years and that he was thought to have delivered copies of plans involving the ships.

The frigates' importance was emphasized last month when the West German government lifted self-imposed restrictions on the navy's zone of operations, announcing that West German warships would no longer limit themselves to sorties not exceeding 24 hours' sailing time from the approaches to the Baltic Sea.

The first of the frigates was to enter service in early 1982. The vessels, which are to carry helicopters, would be specialized in keeping watch on, and possibly combatting, Soviet ships and submarines near the North Sea oilfields and in the areas used by allied ships for resupplying Europe, in case of war, with men and equipment from the United States.

The frigates' electronic weapons systems and tracking devices were described as particularly advanced and of special interest to the Warsaw Pact, whose technology in the sector was said to lag behind the West's.

The case was an example of almost endemic condition of East German spying in West Germany. West German security agencies estimate that there are at least 500 East German agents in West German industry like the Bremen shipyard.

As a result of the flight here of an East German intelligence officer last year, 17 East German agents were arrested and 15 more escaped across the border before they could be seized. In 1978, a scandal involving East German spying in Bonn's Defense Ministry, involving important NATO secrets, led to the resignation of Defense Minister Georg Leber, a close friend of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The disclosure today could become a political issue with bearing on the planned visit by the chancellor to East Germany at the end of this month for talks with the East German Communist Party chief, Erich Honecker. The Christian Democratic opposition, which has accused Mr. Schmidt of lacking firmness toward the East Germans, has described the visit as election year political maneuvering.

INSIDE

Afghans Reported Held in Moscow

An Afghan in Moscow says that hundreds of his fellow citizens who have applied to emigrate are being held in Russia and that at least four of them have been sent back to Afghanistan and shot.

Details, Page 2

WEEKEND

Istanbul: Calm Spot If Only for Tourists

Some say the Turks are the French of the East: They like good food and good conversation. The extremists may be, tough on each other, but they are showing no animosity toward visitors.

Details, Page 7W.

Sebastian Coe, victor in yesterday's 1,500-meter race at the Moscow Games. Fellow Briton Steve Ovett was third as East Germany's Jergen Straub took the silver medal. Pages 13 and 15.

Russia Reportedly Holds Afghans For Seeking to Emigrate to West

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A pro-Western Afghan source said today that hundreds of Afghan citizens who have applied to emigrate to the West are being held against their will in Moscow and at least four have been sent back to Afghanistan and shot.

The source, who asked not to be named, said that he had spoken with members of the Afghan Olympic team now in Moscow. He supported reports that many of them want to defect to Western countries, particularly the United States. He said the entire Afghan team is under 24-hour military guard to prevent contact with Westerners.

The source said he had tried to obtain an exit visa to emigrate to the United States or West Germany, but was turned down by the Soviet agency that issues visas. He said the KGB has called him in for questioning twice.

At least four of his friends, he said, applied for visas to the West and were deported back to Afghanistan and shot. He gave three names as Amir Sakhaidar Shah, who had studied in Kiev, Mohammed Khairullakh, and Mohammed Khalil. He said all were told they were being sent to jobs at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute.

Other Afghan students in Moscow have been detained by the KGB for questioning about friends who have asked to emigrate to the West, he said. "There are at least 500 such people," the source said. He said those who insist on obtaining exit visas to the West are being rounded up by the KGB and held incommunicado.

The source said that an Afghan student of auto mechanics, Ahmed Kasim Zariffa, had been held at KGB headquarters since April 15 and that his family had been told he was insane. In reality, he said, Mr. Zariffa had been drugged and questioned about other Afghans trying to leave.

Afghan Mutinies Reported

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (AP) — Reports from Kabul said today that Afghan Army mutinies and threatened revolts in several parts of the country have forced Soviet forces into increased combat with rising casualties. And a Western diplomatic source said in New Delhi that the Russians are getting into a situation of "army against army" instead of army against guerrillas.

Earlier in the week, the diplomat said, two important Russians — of unascertained identity — were killed in Kabul. He said one was a Soviet adviser to the Afghan government, shot outside his home Sunday, and the other a Russian physician working for the United Nations, shot in the street Monday.

A usually reliable Kabul source said that Moslem insurgents killed 14 persons and injured 30 Tuesday night in a hit-and-run raid on a party meeting in the Bala Hissar district of Kabul.

The same source quoted witnesses as saying that during a Soviet air and ground offensive against rebellious Afghan Army units at Ghazni, the bodies of Russian soldiers were left for several days at the scene of the fighting.

Diego Garcia

Russian troops surrounded the garrison but were unable to stop several hundred revolting soldiers and officers from breaking out with their guns and anti-tank weapons and killing about 50 Afghan loyalist troops, the source said. Six of the 10 Soviet advisers inside escaped and the remaining four were killed, he added.

At United Nations headquarters in New York yesterday, the United States said that the Soviet Union had more than 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, and defended the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and use of Diego Garcia as a military base. The figure was 15,000 higher than recent estimates by U.S. officials.

U.S. delegate Jerome Kahan, addressing a special UN committee on the Indian Ocean, replied to criticism by Soviet Ambassador Lev Mendelevich of the presence of two U.S. aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea. "We cannot ignore the massive presence of Soviet land-based ground and air forces inside and adjacent to the border of Afghanistan," Mr. Kahan said.

In New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao told the upper house of Parliament today that the expansion of the military base at Diego Garcia "is inimical to the peace and stability of the region as a whole." He added, "Not only does it involve an escalation of tensions, but it also raises the specter of great-power confrontation in the region."

Southeast Asian Unit Asks Peace Zones in Cambodia

MANILA, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations proposed today the creation of United Nations-supervised demilitarized zones inside Cambodia to ensure the protection of refugees.

The ASEAN proposal was contained in a statement issued at the close of a three-day conference of senior officials from the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia.

It was the first ASEAN response to the proposal July 18 by foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in a meeting in Vientiane for the creation of an internationally supervised demilitarized zone along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles said it was misleading to suggest that a demilitarized zone be established between Cambodia and Thailand because the two countries are not at war.

Instead, the ASEAN ministers proposed the establishment of such zones in Cambodia under UN supervision since there are forces at war inside that country.

Facilitating Aid Flow

"Under this proposal, all parties to the conflict should refrain from all acts of hostility against these zones so as to ensure the safety of the refugees and the uninterrupted flow of relief aid and assistance to them," the statement said.

The plan, Mr. Ingles said, was adopted from a Japanese proposal first presented during an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting two years ago and revived last May during the Geneva Conference on Cambodian Refugees. Japan is not a member of the grouping.

Thailand has repeatedly called for the establishment of "safe havens" but this differs from the ASEAN proposal since the Thai plan is for the creation of refugee sanctuaries in areas straddling the Thai-Cambodian border.

"If the refugees in Thailand desire to go to the demilitarized zone, they would be allowed to do so. That will solve the problem of Thailand," Mr. Ingles said.

He said the proposal by the Communist nations in Vientiane also mentioned negotiations for the repatriation of refugees. "So they recognize the proposal of the return of Kampucheans to Kampuchea [Cambodia]," Mr. Ingles said.

"But you must not forget that the Kampuchean problem is not only concerned with refugees. The basic question is the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and we should not be misled into forgetting this basic issue," he said.

While skirting questions on whether the ASEAN proposal was a direct reply to the Vietiane statement, Mr. Ingles acknowledged that the meeting was convened a week after the conference of the Indochinese nations.

He also emphasized that the Thai proposal for the setting up of safe havens had not been adopted as a collective stand of ASEAN. He said the ASEAN plan would be presented to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who left New York yesterday for a trip to Southeast Asia.

Mr. Ingles said he expected Mr. Waldheim to take up the plan with authorities in Hanoi during his visit there.

Refugee Flow Declines

BANGKOK, Aug. 1 (LAT) — The number of Vietnamese refugees reaching Thailand by land has dropped sharply in recent weeks, refugee officials said this week.

The reason, they said, is that the Vietnamese fleeing their homeland have found that crossing Cambodia by land to Thailand is even more dangerous than making their escape by sea. Moreover, once they reach the Thai border they are unwelcome, while most boat people who reach Thai refugee camps can count on eventual resettlement in third countries.

Earlier this year, the Vietnamese refugees tried a new escape route westward through Cambodia by hitching rides or riding bicycles, then walking the last few miles to the border. More than 3,000 Vietnamese who escaped in that fashion are housed in a Thai Army camp at Prasart Salokok north of the frontier town of Aranyaprathet.

But the flow has dried up as the refugees faced the hazards of tightened Vietnamese security both inside Vietnam and in Cambodia, hostile Cambodians and equally hostile Thais.

"If they manage to get past Vietnamese Army security," one official said, "they still have to run the gauntlet of lawless Cambodians in border camps. Then they have to face the Thais. If they aren't robbed and raped by the Cambodians, they are almost certain to be robbed and raped by the Thais. Sometimes it's both."

The Thai government refuses to accept the "land people" as refugees. To do so would simply open up another escape route to Thailand, which has more refugees than it can handle, Western officials said.

Lake Tahoe Casino Fire

CRYSTAL BAY, Nev., Aug. 1 (UPI) — An unidentified person died and damage to the second and third floors was estimated at $100,000 when fire swept Jim Kelley's Nugget casino, one of the oldest gambling establishments on the north shore of Lake Tahoe.

United Press International

ARIZONA BURROLIFT — In a rescue mission in Grand Canyon National Park this week, 34 burros have been saved from death by the Fund for Animals, a protection group. The animals are rounded up, trussed in a hammock and carried by helicopter to a corral. Here, Arizona rancher Dave Ericcson, leader of the roundup, stands by with another young burro on his saddle. The National Park Service has ordered the animals destroyed because, it maintains, they overgraze and cause other ecological damage. The rescue roundup is continuing.

Warning to Bani-Sadr

Beheshti Demand on Premier Reported

PARIS, AUG. 1 (UPI) — Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti has issued an ultimatum to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr warning him to accept a Beheshti-backed candidate for premier or face possible dismissal, according to reports reaching Paris today.

Ayatollah Beheshti, head of the Islamic Republican Party and regarded by many as the second most powerful man in Iran after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, told Mr. Bani-Sadr that if disagreement continued over the premier's post the matter would go to Ayatollah Khomeini.

If this happens, according to Iranian sources, Ayatollah Khomeini would have the alternatives of ordering the Majlis (parliament) dissolved or dismissing Mr. Bani-Sadr from office. The sources saw little likelihood that the parliament, controlled by the Islamic Republicans, would be dissolved.

In a separate development, Mr. Bani-Sadr, in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, called on the United States today to return the wealth of the late shah.

The United States has said that it would not prevent Iran from initiating legal action to obtain the shah's wealth.

Iran maintains that the deposed shah "stole" up $30 billion in assets when he fled Iran in January, 1979.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was also quoted as saying that the Majlis will open its debate on the fate of the 52 U.S. hostages after a new Cabinet is formed.

The militants holding the U.S. hostages, however, said in a statement that the struggle would go on until "the crimes of the United States are exposed," the Kuwaiti news agency reported.

Oil Takeover

Iran's Oil Ministry said yesterday that an Iranian company will take over the management of all foreign oil firms operating in the country. Radio Tehran, in a dispatch monitored in London, quoted a ministry announcement as saying the running of five oil companies will be concentrated in a single company to be called the Continental Shelf Oil Co. of the Islamic Republic of Iran, operated under the supervision of a board run by the Oil Ministry.

In another development, the late shah told his people in a posthumous message released today in Cairo that he considered his eldest son the rightful heir to the peacock throne and was leaving him "in the hands of the Almighty God and the great Iranian people."

In the message, dictated from his deathbed to his widow, Empress Farah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi prayed for the "liberation" of Iran from Ayatollah Khomeini's Moslem revolutionary regime which he termed "a dark epoch, the worst in Iran's history."

[Iranian government forces today claimed to have destroyed a Kurdish guerrilla base near the Iraqi border, killing more than 100 insurgents, Reuters reported from Tehran. The state radio said only one soldier was killed and three revolutionary guards and a soldier were wounded in the operation, near the town of Baneh.]

Protesters Change Hands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — At the urging of the State Department, city officials dropped disorderly conduct charges today against 193 pro-Khomeini Iranians and turned them over to immigration authorities for investigation.

Meanwhile, 40 of the Iranians' countrymen conducted a protest hunger strike at the White House gates, to the taunts of passing tourists who stared at them.

Spokesmen and lawyers for the 193 demonstrators have charged that they have been brutalized and terrorized since Sunday by police, prison officials and immigration authorities.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said that the demonstrators would be taken out of the city to an undisclosed location so their status as aliens could be investigated. Those found to be in this country legally will be released, and deportation proceedings — which often take months to complete — will be initiated against those who are here illegally, spokesman John Russell said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

$15 Million Offered for Love Canal Homes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — President Carter acted yesterday to help New York state ease the anguish of the Love Canal toxic dump by offering a $15-million loan to finance purchase of the residents' contaminated homes.

If New York accepts, the people of the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls could move out permanently. Mr. Carter declared a state of emergency and authorized temporary housing for the residents in May, but the 710 families have insisted that they can never live atop the dump again.

New York asked for an interest-free loan of $20 million. The administration is offering a $15-million loan to be repaid over 30 years at an interest rate of 8.25 percent, and it suggests that Niagara Falls apply for reallocation of $7 million in unspent funds it has already received. With a $5-million grant that has been offered to Niagara Falls by New York state, this would take the available total to $27 million. "I think that would be enough" to buy the 525 homes involved, a New York spokesman said.

Iraqis Seized at W. Berlin Explosives Transfer

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (UPI) — West Berlin police seized two Iraqi diplomats today after they handed over a suitcase full of explosives to a man who the police say intended to plant it at a meeting of Kurdish students.

Both carried diplomatic passports issued in East Berlin. One of the men fled on foot, but was seized a few minutes later. The other tried to escape by driving off at high speed in a car with diplomatic licence plates, registered to the Iraqi embassy in East Berlin, police said.

When police vehicles blocked his path, the diplomat reversed the car at high speed, smashing into several parked cars, police said. The incident came only two days after a bomb intended for the Iranian Embassy in Vienna exploded outside an apartment building in the Austrian capital, injuring eight persons.

Mexican President Cautions U.S. on Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo last night expressed support for Cuba in its continuing dispute with the United States. Mexico "will not stand for anything to be done to Cuba, because we will feel it is being done to us," he said at a reception that President Fidel Castro gave for him here.

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who began a three-day state visit to Cuba yesterday, did not name the United States, but Mexican and Cuban officials interpreted his remarks as referring to Washington and, specifically, to Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Castro expressed thanks for Mexican support. Cuban Vice President Rafael Rodriguez told reporters traveling with the Mexican leader that election of Mr. Reagan would be "dangerous" for Cuba.

Johannesburg Police Arrest Union's Leader

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (AP) — Police arrested the head of an unrecognized black city workers union as he met with his lawyer at court, after city council officials claimed they have broken a four-day strike.

Meanwhile, the liberal newspaper Rand Daily Mail reported that armed police went to black housing areas and loaded some 1,200 strikers aboard a fleet of buses and sent them back to their tribal homelands.

Joseph Mavi, head of the Black Municipality Workers Union, was taken into custody by three police as he consulted with the group's attorney in the corridors of the Supreme Court building. The lawyer was preparing an urgent application seeking to restrain the council and police from taking action against workers involved in the strike.

Heavy Casualties Seen in Salvadoran Sweep

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Red Cross workers said yesterday that at least 170 peasants and leftist guerrillas had been killed in a sweep by government forces using helicopter gunships to bomb and strafe villages. Government officials denied the reports, saying that the military had no armed helicopters.

Authorities said that 3,500 troops were involved in the biggest military operation of the year, in three provinces in northeastern El Salvador. An official involved in the operation said that most guerrilla bands escaped by taking refuge along the Honduran border.

A Red Cross worker in Cabanas said 40 to 50 peasants and at least 30 guerrillas were killed in that sector, many of them when helicopters attacked four villages. He said the number of dead would have been much higher if most of the peasants had not been evacuated by the army earlier this week. Farm laborers in Cabanas told reporters that troops burned villages and killed peasants at random.

Windscale Complex Is Faulted

Big Radioactive Leak Reported in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — An official British panel of nuclear overseers reported yesterday that a large amount of radioactivity escaped from a nuclear complex in northwestern England before a leak was plugged last year.

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, an agency of the Industry Ministry, said "lack of safety consciousness and sound professional judgment" permitted the leak at the Windscale complex in Cumbria, which has been closed for other reasons.

The leak — estimated at more than 100 curies — occurred over an eight-year period. It is understood to be the biggest on record from a nuclear installation in Britain. The report said the leak was plugged in March last year.

It said that radioactivity, confined to the ground, contaminated more than 6,500 cubic feet of soil. The cause was overflowing of radioactive liquid in a sump; the liquid passed through defects in a protective wall and leaked into the ground near the building's foundations.

The maximum radiation level, measured by probe tubes, was more than enough to kill, the report said. Someone digging 12 feet into the ground would have been exposed to 600 rems an hour. The maximum permissible level of exposure under British regulations is five rems a year.

Nuclear inspectors said they had considered whether to prosecute the British Nuclear Fuels management, operators of the site, but decided against it because of "prompt remedial action" taken to prevent a recurrence.

The report said that despite certain design weaknesses, the complex should have been adequate to prevent the incident if operating instructions concerning the emptying of the sump had been carried out. It urged British Nuclear Fuels to continue to monitor the contaminated land and to decontaminate the building as quickly as possible.

Reacting to the report, British Nuclear Fuels admitted that there had been "departures from safety standards" at the plant over the years. It said its senior staff accepted responsibility for "lapses." It added in a statement that in general the safety record at the site was of a high standard and that the possibility of the leak affecting the public was "very small."

Energy Undersecretary Norman Lamont told the House of Commons yesterday that site operators all over Britain must ensure that such an incident is never allowed to reoccur.

The conservationist group Friends of the Earth demanded a clear explanation of why no legal action was taken. "From the report, there would appear to be a strong case for prosecution," a Friends spokesman said.

South Korea Indicts Kim For Anti-State Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

day, "We have looked at the charges [against Mr. Kim] and don't see much foundation in them." Three weeks ago, Mr. Passage called the preliminary charges against Mr. Kim "far-fetched." He declined to use that description today, but said: "Our view has not changed. We do take this seriously. We do not want to leave any impression we are less concerned today than we were three weeks ago. We have made known our views to the South Korean government."

Mr. Kim, considered a presidential hopeful until the military takeover, also was charged with preparing to conspire to incite insurrection and violating martial law and foreign currency controls.

Informed government sources said Mr. Kim's court-martial would begin early next week. The proceedings are expected to end before a referendum on the nation's new constitution in October.

The indictment against Mr. Kim appeared to be milder than earlier military charges against the opposition leader, who nearly defeated President Park Chung Hee in the 1971 presidential elections. Mr. Park was assassinated last October.

One Charge Dropped

The Martial Law Command, in an investigative report released July 12, charged Mr. Kim with conspiring to overthrow the government. It also accused him of violating an anti-Communist law, a charge that was dropped in the indictment.

If convicted, Mr. Kim could appeal to a military high court and then to the civilian supreme court.

Military authorities have charged that Mr. Kim instigated the bloody anti-government riots earlier this year in Seoul and Kwangju. They said he headed the Hanmintong, a group of Koreans living in the United States and Japan and banned by South Korea.

One of the charges in today's indictment alleged that Mr. Kim put up $500,000 to instigate the civil uprisings as part of a plan to topple the military-backed government of President Choi Kyu Han and install himself as head of an interim regime.

In 1973, Mr. Kim was kidnapped from Japan by the Park regime and placed under house arrest. He was given a five-year sentence in 1976 after he signed a manifesto calling for the restoration of democracy. In and out of jail several times since then, he was amnestied in March, then re-arrested May 17.

DC-9 Avoids Plane In Toronto Incident

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (AP) — An Air Canada DC-9 carrying 93 passengers had to make a sharp turn and overshoot a runway to avoid a small aircraft while approaching Toronto International Airport on Tuesday, a spokesman for the airline said yesterday.

The spokesman said no one was injured as a result of the incident and the DC-9 landed safely a few minutes later.

U.S. Officials Express Concern

Attacks on Journalists Traced to Syria

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — State Department officials are concerned over reports that journalists covering the Middle East have become the targets of threats and, it is believed, at least one murder countenanced by Syrian authorities.

The threats, which caused the British Broadcasting Corporation to withdraw its correspondent in Beirut, appear to be related to the mounting internal opposition to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

The officials at the State Department noted that the police and other government agencies in Lebanon are rarely capable of dealing with the various armed political factions. Order is maintained largely by the detachment of the Syrian Army posted there by the Arab League.

The death threat against the BBC correspondent, Tim Llewellyn, was the latest in a series of incidents stirring increasing concern in the journalistic community centered in Beirut.

Editor Slain

In March Salim Louzi, the owner and editor of the London-based Al Hawadess, the Arabic-language periodical with the largest circulation in the Middle East, disappeared near a Syrian-controlled checkpoint on the way to the Beirut airport. His body was found several days later — shot, tortured and mutilated.

In May a Syrian journalist living in exile in Beirut, Ali al-Joundi, was shot in the head. He is still bedridden. Again, although there were no official findings or statements from the attackers, other journalists believe the attack was carried out on behalf of the Syrian regime.

In June the Reuters bureau chief in Beirut, Bernd Debusmann, was shot in the back with a silencer-equipped pistol as he left a dinner party. The attack was widely believed within the journalistic community to have been carried out by Syrian gunmen. Mr. Debusmann, a West German, has also left Beirut and is recovering from his wounds.

The threat to Mr. Lewellyn and another British journalist, James Muir, a part-time correspondent for the BBC and several publications, was delivered through informal channels and then confirmed by Western diplomats. Mr. Muir has also left Beirut.

Mr. Llewellyn is believed to have drawn the wrath of Syrian officials for breaking the news of an assassination attempt on President Assad several weeks ago, and Mr. Muir did a series on unrest in Syria for the BBC this year.

The Syrian authorities are known to be concerned about the BBC because its popular newscasts cannot be stopped at the border, as publications with articles deemed uncomplimentary frequently are.

Journalists in Lebanon speculated that Mr. Debusmann had irritated the Syrians by writing several dispatches about incidents in Syria. The dispatches ran on the Reuters Arabic-language service.

Billy Carter Admits Seeing Cable on His Libyan Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

tax returns. And it scheduled public hearings for Monday that will include a briefing by David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, on Libyan activities worldwide.

Under a plan agreed to yesterday, the subcommittee will begin its hearings next week with two "educational" sessions, suspend for the convention, and then return for a steady round of hearings in the last two weeks of August.

The acting chief counsel of the subcommittee, Michael Davidson, said the subcommittee will then determine whether further investigations and hearings are necessary. He and Robert Kelly were retained as members of the panel's legal staff.

At the news conference today in Plains, Billy Carter said the State Department cable that he saw had been released to Mr. Anderson and that he doubted it had ever been classified. He said the cable is now in his lawyer's possession.

Asked why he denied yesterday having received any cables, Mr. Carter replied, "I didn't realize you were talking about it [the memo from the charge d'affaires]."

Deposit Acknowledged

The president's brother also acknowledged depositing $20,000 loaned to him by the Libyans in a bank on Dec. 31, 1979.

Joel Lisker, an investigator for the Justice Department, said in an interview with the Associated Press earlier this week that he had a copy of a deposit slip showing that Mr. Carter made the deposit in the People's Bank of LaGrange, Ga.

However, in a subsequent interview with The New York Times, Mr. Lisker corrected himself and said the $20,000 actually had been deposited in the Columbus Bank & Trust Co. in Columbus, Ga., and that a $200,000 loan check some months later was deposited in the LaGrange bank.

Billy Carter confirmed today that the $20,000 check was deposited in the Columbus bank.

Lying Charged

Mr. Lisker also said that Billy Carter lied on Jan. 16 when he told Justice Department investigators that he had not received money from the Libyans. But the president's brother said today that Mr. Lisker had never asked him directly about the money.

The president's brother also acknowledged that he was asked to make contact with the Libyans in an effort to help the U.S. hostages being held in Iran. But he refused to comment further. He said that someone had asked him to help and that he had tried, but he declined to say who had made the request or what he had done.

The president's brother also said he was not asked by the Libyans to do anything to help them obtain eight C-130 transport planes, which the Libyans paid $20 million for. The planes are in storage in Marietta, Ga., because the State Department refuses to allow them to be delivered to the Libyans.

Bolivians Asked To Resist Junta

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1 — Hernan Siles, the former Bolivian president who is in hiding inside his country, is urging permanent civil disobedience against what he calls Bolivia's government of national destruction.

Mr. Siles, 69, yesterday gave a clandestine interview with journalists in La Paz, the Bolvian capital. He acknowledged that a general strike and armed resistance by mine workers had collapsed, and he did not elaborate on what form the new opposition should take.

In La Paz, the 500,000-member Bolivian Workers Federation vowed yesterday to set up a popular government to mount an all-out fight to overthrow the latest military dictatorship. The executive committee called for the verdict of the June 29 election to be respected. In that election Mr. Siles, a leftist lawyer, polled the most votes.

BBC Musicians Ending Strike

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A strike that disrupted radio and television programs throughout Britain and held up the popular "Proms" concerts ended today after 550 members of the Musicians Union reached agreement with the BBC.

The 41,000-member union went on strike, its first in 25 years, on June 1 to protest the BBC's plans to scrap 5 of its 11 orchestras and to put 172 players out of work.

But today they agreed to resume work next week after the BBC announced it would retain two-thirds of those threatened with being laid off and offer free-lance contracts to the rest.

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Bonn, Tokyo to Aid U.S. Fuel Program

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — The world's first commercial-sized plant that would directly produce liquid fuel from coal, widely regarded as the most ambitious international energy project ever undertaken, will be built in West Virginia under an agreement signed yesterday.

Half the cost of the $1.4-billion facility will be underwritten by West Germany and Japan, which plan to use the technology in their own plants in keeping with the commitment of Western industrialized countries to make greater use of coal.

When completed in 1984, the plant will turn 6,000 tons of coal a day into the equivalent of 20,000 barrels of oil that could be refined into gasoline, heating oil for homes and industrial boiler fuel. The project is being developed by subsidiaries of the Gulf Oil Corp., which has private West German and Japanese companies will finance up to 400 million of the costs. The balance, $600 million, is to come from the Department of Energy.

"This is a precursor of wonderful things to come," President Carter said at a signing ceremony at the White House that included the West German and Japanese ambassadors.

"I think this is a very significant day for the synthetic fuels industry," Deputy Energy Secretary John Sawhill said.

He described the West Virginia plant, for which he was a major negotiator, as "one of the centerpieces" of America's program to cut its dependence on imports of foreign oil by developing alternative fuels, especially those from its abundant reserves of coal.

The involvement of West Germany and Japan is regarded as important not only as a symbol of the efforts of industrialized countries to increase their energy production but also because the technology is expected to be widely applied.

West Germany already has 10 pilot liquefaction plants either in operation or under construction and Japan is interested in applying the process to large coal deposits in Australia and China.

Not Without Controversy

The plant, near Morgantown, is to demonstrate the feasibility of a process for direct liquefaction called solvent refined coal, or SRC. This produces a clean-burning liquid from coal high in sulfur, a major pollutant.

The only other liquefaction plants, mainly found in South Africa, use an inefficient method: Coal is processed to yield raw gas, which is converted into oil.

The West Virginia plant, however, is not without controversy. Although the construction of the facility will provide 3,500 jobs, some local opposition has developed, largely because of a 2,300-gallon spill last December at a pilot plant on the Army base at Ft. Lewis, Wash. Environmental studies are now under way for the Morgantown site.

Mr. Sawhill said yesterday that the pilot plant had been built to old specifications that did not include such features as containment areas for spills.

There have also been questions raised about whether the United States should export, even in relatively small amounts, premium fuels it might need at home.

A Gulf official acknowledged that the Japanese were "acting on faith" that they will be allowed to import some of the oil the plant produces. The decision is up to Congress but as he signed the agreement Mr. Carter also supplied a letter saying he supports such exports.

United Press International

Sen. Edward Kennedy and independent presidential hopeful John Anderson talk to reporters.

Anderson Implies He Would Withdraw If Democratic Convention Drops Carter

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Rep. John Anderson said yesterday he would reassess his independent presidential candidacy if the Democratic National Convention nominates someone other than President Carter next month.

With Sen. Edward Kennedy standing by his side, Rep. Anderson strongly implied that he would consider withdrawing if the delegates select the Massachusetts Democrat, but his decision appears to apply equally if the convention picks any candidate other than the president.

The surprise move by the Illinois Republican congressman, after a 45-minute meeting at Sen. Kennedy's request, appeared to strengthen the senator's hand in his attempt to wrest the nomination from Mr. Carter, with relatively little political risk for Rep. Anderson.

Sen. Kennedy can now argue that he has the power to remove Rep. Anderson from the race while Mr. Carter does not. Most polls indicate that an independent candidacy would will hurt the Democratic nominee more than it would Ronald Reagan, whom the Republicans nominated in Detroit two weeks ago.

The joint appearance of the two underdog presidential candidates also raised the possibility that Sen. Kennedy might endorse Rep. Anderson and campaign for him if he misses out on the Democratic nomination. Although both men claimed wide agreement on political issues, it appears unlikely that the senator would agree to join Rep. Anderson's ticket.

[Rep. Anderson said in Philadelphia today that he expects Mr. Carter to be renominated and hopes that dissident Democrats, including Sen. Kennedy, will join his independent campaign, the Associated Press reported.

["I don't see anyone else who will be in a position to get the majority of Democratic delegates," Rep. Anderson said. Of his talk yesterday with Sen. Kennedy, he said: "I did not make a pledge to withdraw my candidacy ... If suddenly that [Democratic] convention would blow up, which I don't expect it will, and an entirely different result comes out, then it is only common sense for me to stand back and reassess my strategy."]

Both politicians denied before a bank of television cameras and scores of reporters that they had made any agreement to join forces in the fall, but the entire emphasis of their Capitol Hill news conference, well publicized in advance, was one of cooperation.

If the Democratic convention made a "different decision" than renominating Mr. Carter, Rep. Anderson declared, "it would only be prudent for one like myself, who believes very much in the two-party system, to consider what my position then would be."

Sen. Kennedy said after the meeting that he had promised Rep. Anderson he would include him in any presidential debates if he were the Democratic nominee and would order the Democratic National Committee to halt its efforts to keep him off the ballot in a number of states.

Rep. Anderson's statement, while not commiting him to any withdrawal, represented an abrupt change. Only Monday he said he would continue to press his presidential campaign whether or not the Democrats select Mr. Carter.

Rep. Anderson paid a relatively low price for the well-publicized alliance with Sen. Kennedy. If the senator, or any Democrat other than the president, should win the nomination, the Illinois Republican could reassess his candidacy in any event and might feel compelled to drop out.

Rep. Anderson filed suit here yesterday to compel the Federal Election Commission to rule him eligible for campaign subsidy payments based on his vote-getting performance. Minor party candidates now receive subsidies if they get 5 percent of the vote or more but independents do not.

Major party candidates receive $29.4 million to cover the full cost of their campaigns. If Rep. Anderson wins the suit, his aides plan to borrow against the $12 or $15 million that they would collect after the election, based on his present poll ratings.

Billy Carter Affair Mobilizes Staff

Hectic Week at the White House

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — "We have got to weather the exaggerated and erroneous reports," President Carter told the assembled members of his Cabinet on Monday. Since then, it has been anything but smooth sailing.

At the White House, an air of frustration and exasperation has prevailed this week as each new disclosure of the Billy Carter controversy has brought fresh discomfort and embarrassment. Yesterday afternoon, emotions careened wildly in the opposite direction when an exultant Jody Powell released the "classified" cables that the president had discussed with his brother and asserted that they "didn't amount to a hill of beans."

"I just don't understand it," a Cabinet secretary said Wednesday as the extent of Billy Carter's involvement with the Libyan government became known. "Why can't they get their act together over there? Why does it keep coming out *in dribs and drabs*?"

It has been one of the more frantic weeks of the Carter White House, at least for the president's small circle of legal and political advisers. Outwardly, Mr. Carter has had his usual busy round of meetings on farm policy and the budget, as well as ceremonial sessions at which he was photographed with the Family Doctor of the Year, two beauty queens and the winners of the National Student Exposition on Energy Resources.

Organizing the Defense

Behind the scenes it has been a different picture, with Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel, and two other lawyers spending virtually full time putting together the administration's defense against charges of improper ties between the president and his brother on the Libyan matter.

The lawyers have been interviewing the 15 or so staff members who might have had a role in the Billy Carter matter, almost pleading with them to jog their memories to dislodge even the most remote connections among the principals in the affair.

And at the office of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, two staff members and a secretary have spent the last two days combing through Mr. Brzezinski's telephone records, appointments and other notations to find instances of discussions on the same subject.

At the same time, other political aides at the White House have concentrated their efforts on the most immediate problem at hand, the accelerating drive by the president's political opponents to release delegates from their pledge to vote for Mr. Carter at the Democratic National Convention, less than two weeks away.

Geared to Delegates

"The attitude is, if the president's rating in the public opinion polls went down to zero because of this mess, we could deal with it after the convention," one adviser said yesterday. "Everything is geared toward the delegates and the convention, and by and large we've found no real slippage in our support among the delegates."

The preoccupation with the Billy Carter and convention situations has created some unusual scrambling, however. Both Vice President Mondale and his chief political aide, Richard Moe, cut short their vacations yesterday and returned to the White House to deal with the delegates.

There also was some confusion this week when news reports suggested that Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut had defected from the Carter camp and called for an "open convention." It was not until after an excited Eugene Eidenberg, assistant to Mr. Carter for intergovernmental relations, listened to Mrs. Grasso's comments on a tape recording played on the telephone by a Grasso aide that the White House learned the reports were erroneous.

Like many of his colleagues, Mr. Eidenberg spent this week attempting to shore up the president's political support around the country. But when discussing purely political matters, he said, he carefully conducts business from a telephone at the headquarters of the Carter-Mondale Presidential Committee a few blocks from the White House.

Speculation

As reports spread that President Carter had discussed with his brother classified cables concerning Billy Carter's trip to Libya in 1978, speculation about possible new disclosures in the affair abounded.

Mr. Cutler, the White House counsel, assured his colleagues on numerous occasions in the last two weeks that the White House has "nothing to hide" and that everything should be made public — the sooner the better.

"We're at a great disadvantage in this," said Alfred Moses, a lawyer working on the project without pay. "We don't have the raw data that the Justice Department has, and we have to comb through our records to assure we have all the facts. Most of the dates involved are recent, but most of the incidents are momentary, fleeting contacts that people have a hard time remembering."

The fact that the president had acknowledged discussing classified cables with his brother, for example, was known by the Justice Department but not the White House, aides to Mr. Carter said.

"We're combing the records, but what are we going to comb?" an exasperated official asked.

"If anything could possibly give more concrete proof that the Justice Department is working on its own in this case, this is it," he added. "Everybody's got this material — the Justice Department, Capitol Hill, the press — everybody except the president of the United States."

Carter to Hold Delegates; Belittles Open Convention

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — President Carter told a group of House Democrats today that he would refuse to release his Democratic National Convention delegates to vote as they choose and described the efforts to encourage an open convention as "a travesty."

The president was urged to allow his delegates — 315 more than are needed to win the Democratic presidential nomination — to ignore commitments made to support him.

Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., said after the meeting that he told Mr. Carter that opening the convention would allow the delegates to "affirm their support for you." Otherwise, he said, "The party will be split apart."

Mr. Carter, the congressman said, responded "Tom, I understand that, but this is a matter of principle with me."

'Public Relations Effort'

Mr. Downey said that the president described the "open convention" movement as a "public relations effort, and he used the word 'travesty' to initiate that sentence."

The proposals for an open convention focus on a Democratic Party rule that binds delegates to vote on the first presidential ballot for the candidate to whom they were pledged when they were chosen.

A Washington Post poll published today found that convention delegates favor such a rule and intend to renominate the president, despite the furor over Billy Carter's dealings with Libya.

At the same time, however, there were new assertions that the president would lead the Democratic Party to defeat in November.

The Post survey of 591 of the 3,331 delegates found 54 percent opposed to changing the rules to permit delegates to vote for a candidate other than the person they have pledged to support. Such a change was supported by 41 percent, and 5 percent were undecided.

Yesterday, presidents of 34 AFL-CIO unions called for an open Democratic convention, in an expansion of the effort to nominate someone other than Mr. Carter as the party's candidte.

Most of the union leaders appeared to be supporters of Sen. Edward Kennedy. But Edward Carlough, president of the AFL-CIO Sheet Metal Workers Union, who initiated the action said: "The only thing that truly unites all of us who have signed the plea for an open convention is that we do not want Ronald Reagan as president of the United States, and we don't believe Carter is the strongest candidate we can find to oppose Reagan."

Giscard Talks With King

PARIS, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos of Spain discussed Spanish entry into the Common Market and other European problems with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing last night in a long telephone conversation, Elysee Palace officials said today.

Nominee Earned $515,878 Last Year

Reagan Breaks Tradition, Releases Tax Statements

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan, setting aside his long-held concept of his right of privacy, yesterday disclosed for the first time extensive details about his personal income by releasing copies of his federal tax forms that showed he had an adjusted gross income of $215,878 in 1979.

Although numerous other nationally political figures, especially after Watergate, have made their income tax returns available, Mr. Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, had consistently refused to do so.

In the last two years, however, he has filed the required financial statements with the Federal Election Commission and in February, 1976, as he sought his party's presidential nomination, he issued a personal report setting his net worth at $455,571. He said then that his 1975 earnings, after leaving office as governor of California, were $32,253.

In releasing the 23-page copy of Reagan's federal income tax returns, Lyn Nofziger, his director of communications, said that "times have changed now that he's the nominee for president."

'Very Little Pressure'

He kind of forfeits his right to privacy," Mr. Nofziger said, although he conceded that "clearly, if we were left to our own devices, for the sake of privacy, we probably would not do it."

In doing so, the Republican campaign has removed a possible target President Carter — should he become the Democratic nominee — who has made a regular practice of releasing his tax returns. A major part of Mr. Reagan's strategy has been to try to stay off the defensive and to make Mr. Carter's record the primary issue.

Mr. Reagan's 1979 returns, filed jointly with his wife, Nancy, showed that he paid $230,886 in taxes on the $515,878 in adjusted gross income. Of that, $4,072 was withheld from income, $134,100 was paid in estimated payments and $92,714 was paid as the balance due at the end of the year.

Under occupation on his 1040 form, Reagan listed "private business." His wife listed "none."

Mr. Reagan's "private business," according to his returns, consisted of speaking engagements, which brought in $380,500; his radio program, $58,453; and his syndicated newspaper column, magazine articles and books, $26,759. With "other compensation" of $449, his gross income was listed as $465,710. However, he also listed expenses in connection with these activities of $166,733, which reduced his business income to $298,977.

His capital gains from sales of stocks last year were listed as $234,505, of which $93,809 became part of his adjusted gross income after capital gain deductions of $140,703. Mr. Reagan reported interest income of $90,394, including $481 on a loan to his oldest daughter, Maureen. His dividend income was listed as $23,754 after the allowable $200 exclusion.

Reagan-Kennedy Debate

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (AP) — Mr. Reagan agreed yesterday to debate Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., if the latter should win his party's presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan said that Sen. Kennedy telephoned him yesterday morning to ask if his previous agreement to debate President Carter would apply to him as well.

"I assured him I would debate him," Mr. Reagan said. "The difference between my approach to government and Ted Kennedy's is clear-cut ... I welcome the opportunity for a nationwide comparison, either with President Carter or with Sen. Kennedy."

11th U.S. Nuclear Test

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 1 (AP) — An underground nuclear test was conducted by the Department of Energy yesterday 85 miles northwest of Las Vegas. The weapons-related explosion, 1,100 feet below Yucca Flats, was the 11th such test announced this year.

Holiday Express Derails; 10 Die On Way to Cork

DUBLIN, Aug. 1 (AP) — An Irish express train carrying 400 summer vacationers jumped the rails today killing at least 10 persons and seriously injuring at least 30, police said. Railway officals feared the death toll might rise to 17.

The Dublin-to-Cork train derailed near Buttevant, about 32 miles (51 kilometers) north of Cork. No other train was involved. It was one of the busiest days of the year — the start of a long weekend for the Aug. 1 national bank holiday.

Rescue workers cut through the wreckage of 12 cars strewn across the tracks and freed about 270 trapped passengers. Police said almost all persons on board suffered some injury. A Cork hospital spokesman said most of the hospitalized suffered head injuries, multiple fractures or severe shock. The first victims were picked up by a helicopter that was flying overhead at the time of the accident.

The train had passed through Buttevant when it approached a set of switches at which a siding led off from the main line. The locomotive started to go into the siding and the coaches derailed.

Deluge Falls in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Monsoon rains fell in Lahore for 48 hours straight, dumping 19 inches of water on the city and causing some deaths.

DMSO Probe Could Bring Criminal Charges

Flaws Found in Tests of 'Miracle' Drug

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — The Justice Department is investigating possible criminal violations by officials of the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Drugs in connection with testing of a purported miracle medicine called DMSO.

The FDA disclosed the probe yesterday at a Senate hearing, but six DMSO users told poignant personal stories of how the drug had helped them after all else failed. DMSO or dimethylsulphoxide is a byproduct of the paper-pulp industry and in some forms is used as an industrial solvent.

The investigation centers on sworn testimony by FDA medical officer Michael Hensley that Bureau of Drugs managers prohibited him from giving to federal officials evidence of what he termed grave flaws in the two studies on which the FDA based its approval of the drug for severely limited human use.

The bureau managers, who were not identified, told him that DMSO is politically sensitive, the physician told the Senate Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee. He added that DMSO's leading advocate, Dr. Stanley Jacob of the University of Oregon, had political clout.

Kennedy Chairs Panel

Subcommittee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., presiding for three hours, asked FDA Commissioner Jere Goyan what should be said to Americans in light of the dissonant messages coming out of the hearing.

The agency's message is that possible malfeasance in the Bureau of Drugs is under investigation by the U.S. attorney in Baltimore and that the safety and efficacy of DMSO have yet to be demonstrated. The agency also noted that the drug causes often-irreversible eye damage in five species of laboratory animals given doses proportional to those given humans.

The other message — from the users — is what Sen. Kennedy termed the "extremely passionate" one about "what this drug did to relieve their pain and suffering."

A troubled Mr. Goyan said there are risks in the unapproved forms of DMSO currently being taken by hundreds of thousands of persons, including, he said, many who learned of the drug from a "60 Minutes" program segment telecast by CBS in March and repeated in early July.

Mr. Goyan said he also is concerned because DMSO is a highly efficient carrier, which, when applied to the skin, can piggyback unwanted substances as well as useful medicines into and through the body.

Plea to Public

Finally, the commissioner pleaded with the public to allow an estimated two years or longer for studies to be completed by Carter-Wallace Inc., a large pharmaceutical manufacturer, and Research Industries Corp. of Salt Lake City.

Most DMSO users get it for unapproved purposes, such as relief of pain from arthritis and sprains, reduction of swelling, and treatment of assorted athletic injuries and neurological trauma. They rub it on their skin, drink it, or inject it into their veins. The only FDA-approved purpose is treatment of a particular bladder condition. Only "a tiny minority" use DMSO for that, Sen. Kennedy said.

Perhaps the most remarkable testimonial came from Jean Puccio, 49, a District of Columbia victim of scleroderma, usually a fatal disease. The disease tightened her skin to the point that she had difficulty turning an ignition key and even eating and breathing. Now, after seven years on DMSO, "I can do anything anybody else can," she said. "I feel great."

Indiana University track coach Sam Bell told of several athletes who speedily overcame pain, swelling and serious sprains and other injuries with DMSO, which he and other witnesses obtained from Dr. Jacob.

The DMSO approved for use in the bladder disease is supplied by Research Industries. Testimony brought out that although the law requires a drug's sponsor to notify the agency of unexpected serious adverse reactions, Research Industries did not turn over a 1977 report from a researcher on eye problems developing in DMSO patients.

Mr. Hensley said that a random check on one of the two studies Research Industries had submitted to FDA for approval of DMSO showed that eye and other safety tests on patients were either not done or were done improperly, and that the efficacy data appeared to be little more than testimonials.

Cleanup of Spill In U.S. Begins; Crisis Minimized

From Agency Dispatches

CHENIER SHELL BEACH, La., Aug. 1 — Since the remains of 25,000 pounds of the deadly chemical pentachlorophenol (PCP) are vacuumed from the floor of a muddy shipping channel here, the Coast Guard plans to dump the chemical back into the ocean, about 100 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries spokesman.

Meanwhile, marine biologist Dr. Mango Rao said yesterday he was encouraged because there has been no major fish kill. The PCP appeared to be confined to a small area and is slowly dissolving. "Right now, there is no reason to have an alarm situation," Dr. Rao said, adding that organisms have an ability to survive the chemical and purge it from their systems.

Although no one should eat seafood from the immediate spill area until the clean-up is finished, there is no reason to worry about long-term damage, Dr. Rao said.

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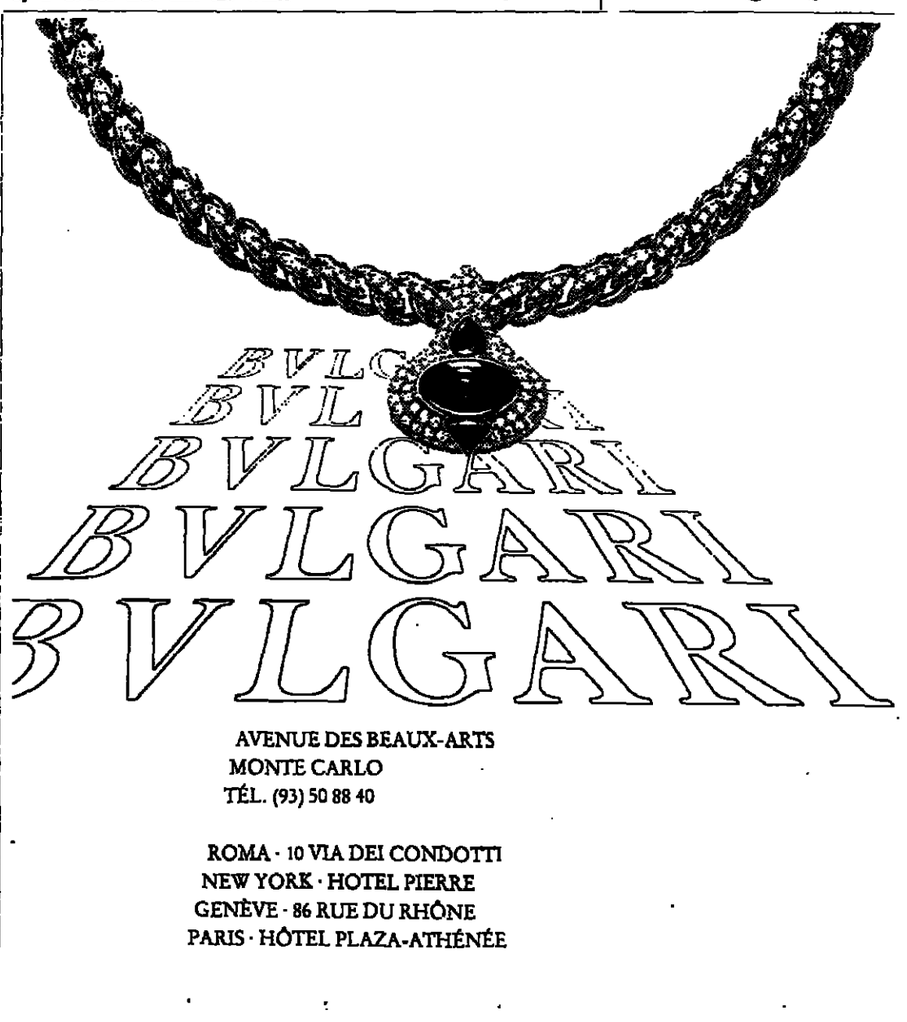

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Reviewing the Presidency

No matter how poor the voters may judge President Carter's record to be, until Billy Carter's Libyan affairs began to unravel he seemed a fairly even competitor for Ronald Reagan, the relatively inexperienced former governor of California. President Carter's bad judgment in using his brother for matters of state, and the whiff of scandal that clings to the case, almost certainly would not have threatened the president's renomination a couple of weeks before the Democratic convention if it were not being played against the background of Watergate.

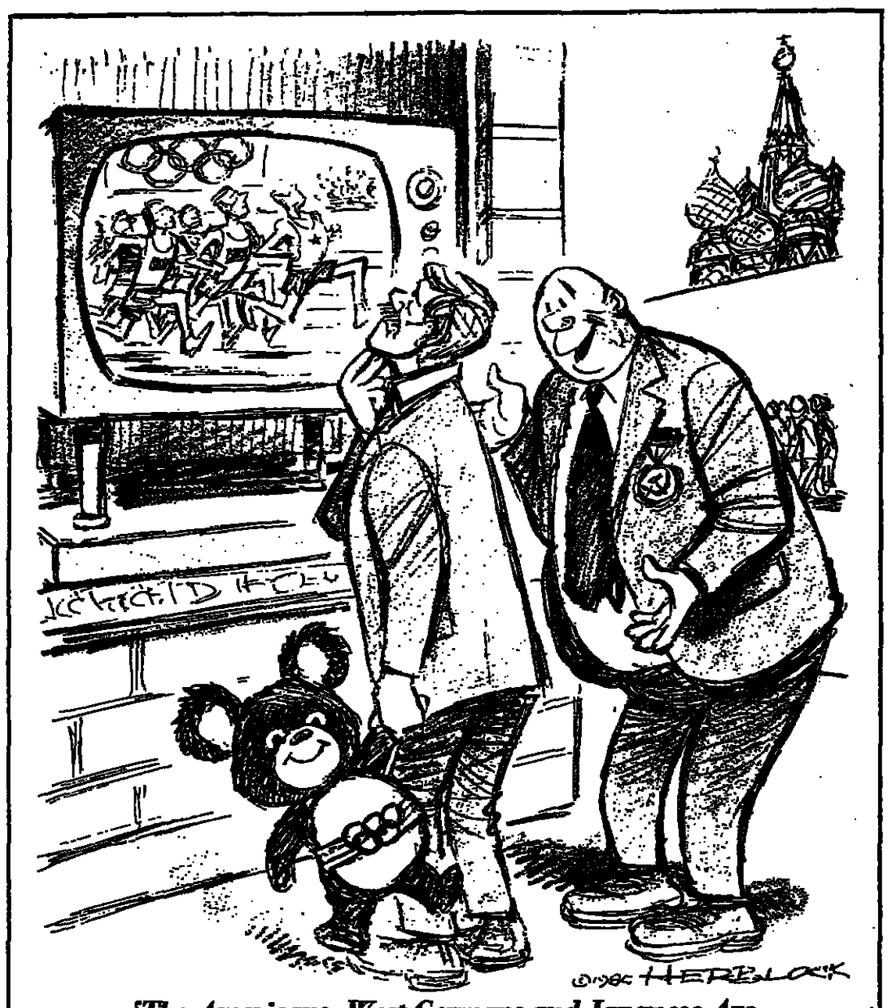
But perceptions in politics are often more important than facts. Citizens elect public officials on the basis of what they think they are. They have no way of knowing what they really are, except by examining their records in office. Most voters don't have the resources to do that very thoroughly; the press tends to be more concerned with the horse-race aspects of elections and the personal impression a candidate makes in television appearances counts more than his or her legislative performance.

The critical perception resulting from Billygate is that there's more. There is no way to avoid a search for missing tapes and smoking guns. Colorful language, like powerful weapons, if created, will be used. Billygate demands thorough, intensive investigation, but the fairness of the investigation should not be prejudiced by the lingering overtones of another presidency and voters should remember that the presumption of innocence is a basic tenet of the U.S. judicial system. But in the interests of the presidency itself, not just Mr. Carter's political future, details of White House involvement in Billy Carter's brokering operations between Libya and the U.S. government and a U.S. oil company should be fully disclosed.

Also, the Democratic Convention rules should be revised to let delegates vote freely to take account of current circumstances. And the convention should have alternatives to the incumbent if it concludes that the Democratic constituency demands them. The convention's purpose is to nominate a candidate who will best represent the goals and aspirations of the voters. If that kind of openness is not provided and President Carter is re-elected, his popular base would be so narrow that the presidency itself would be weakened.

If the last two decades are in any way suggestive of what the future holds, the presidency will suffer from lack of qualified applicants. The best men and women available will often be the least easy to package. Others will shy away from a job in which work that turns your hair white is rewarded with hounding from office. Yet it is inevitably one of the two most important jobs in the world. Both the office and the method of electing those who fill it need a careful re-examination. There has been a lot of talk and much written on those subjects. Now something should be done about it. All of the candidates ought to consider how the problem can be handled — by a commission of experts on the presidency, or otherwise — and make a commitment during the campaign to act on their conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'The Americans, West Germans and Japanese Are Always So Far Behind, They're Not Even in the Picture.'

On Folly of Closing 10 U.S. Consulates

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — On the road to Mandalay, be careful not to lose your passport. The U.S. Consulate there was shut down a month or so ago and the nearest help is 400 miles away at the embassy in Rangoon.

For your loved ones' sake, try not to die in Nice. Or get arrested in Brisbane. Don't bother looking for help on a business deal from U.S. commercial attaches in Turin, Italy, or the West German port of Bremen. U.S. consulates in those cities were also closed down at the same time.

All told, the Carter administration has eliminated 10 consulates around the world in the past two years. In so doing, it has managed to:

(1) Enrage influential congressional leaders; (2) anger a lot of private citizens; (3) dismay a fair number of close allies; and (4) measurably shrink the U.S. presence worldwide at a time when the Russians are expanding their consulates and trade missions and the Republicans are making a big campaign issue out of this country's prestige, power and influence abroad.

Saving

All that, for a saving of $1,886,000 annually.

This cost-accounting doesn't include the loss of useful political and economic reporting which, along with services to U.S. citizens overseas, constitutes the important work of the consular service.

Example: Mandalay's two-man consulate offered a unique vantage point from which to monitor heroin traffic from the Golden Triangle (Burma, Thailand, Laos), which accounts for up to 40 percent of the heroin supply in the United States.

The damage, let's be clear, won't be devastating. There will be substantial losses in trade promotion opportunities, services to U.S. travelers, and information-gathering capabilities. But U.S. embassies and the more than 100 surviving consulates around the globe can fill some of the gaps.

What's really troubling is what this says about the workings of the Carter White House. Here is an administration professing to have a large, conceptual world view. It is bent on firmly resisting the expansion of Soviet influence "by whatever means." Presence is power, so Washington moves ships, men and supplies to the Gulf and angles for military base rights in the area. The United States increases defense spending and "signals" its resolve with draft registration.

What sort of signal is it if, at the same time, the United States is closing down consulates around the world?

A second equally troubling question in the matter of the consulates has to do with Jimmy Carter's sense of the value of things — both material and political. A Cruise missile costs $1.5 million. For just a bit more, the president could not only have kept the consulates but saved himself a lot of grief.

This decision wasn't mad routinely by economy-minded bureaucrats in the Office of Management and Budget. In the end it was a personal decision by the president, doggedly resisted at the State Department and angrily opposed by Congress — so much so that last year an amendment to the State Department money bill specifically instructed the president not to close the 10 consulates then on his hit list.

One of them was in Goteborg Sweden, a big favorite with Minnesota's Swedish population, which had been closed down once before. But in 1975, the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey sponsored a bill ordering it to be reopened. President Ford complied.

Not Jimmy Carter. For him, presidential authority as well as budget-balancing was at stake. The constitutional right of the president to appoint consular officials, he argued, implied the right to decide where to send them. He has simply ignored the amendment.

So the U.S. Consulate in Goteborg is once again closed. Meantime, in that same city, the Russians are building a new $4-million, two-building complex, including a trade and cultural center, to house their 60-man consulate staff.

"How can we be a major world power and act like this?" asks an official high up in the Carter entourage.

Stubborn

Well, actually, it's not hard. Mr. Carter is a moralist, and stubborn. Right makes might, and Congress was not going to be allowed to muscle him. He is also a former engineer. And the way to balance the budget is to engineer it item-by-item. Don't look up — or around.

Mr. Carter is also a former navy officer, which makes it easier to recognize the value of the U.S. flag at sea.

What seems to be missing in the Carter scheme of things is whatever it would have taken to make the next, small, almost cost-free leap of logic. That's the leap that would be required to recognize the value of the U.S. flag on land.

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The Nastiest Regime Going

At the other end of Billy Carter's Libyan connection is ... Libya, pound for pound the nastiest regime going. No leader currently in power has tried harder to hurt U.S. international interests, and has used more unfair tactics, than Col. Moamer Qadhafi. He has sponsored campaigns of terrorism in a dozen-plus countries and armed intervention in as many more. He has used the influence flowing from Libya's huge oil revenues and its radical ideology to fight against the Camp David peace process. He has served widely as a Soviet surrogate, doing the Kremlin's dirty work freely, even while he professes to be acting in the name of a pure Islamic doctrine. It is only the mutual interest in Libya's sale to the United States of 600,000 barrels a day of low-sulphur oil that accounts for the fact that the two countries have any official ties at all.

There are those who are attracted either by Col. Qadhafi's particular brand of Islam or by his central obsession, to destroy Israel, and who say that when you get to know him he's really quite a pleasant and reasonable fellow. Since we haven't ment the colonel, we can't speak to that. In any event, it's often added — as though the erraticism of some young Third World leaders needs to be indulged — that the really heavy stuff is pretty much in the past. That, however, is a proposition open to inspection.

A former U.S. diplomat named Henry Schuler has examined Libya recently. Just in the first half of 1980, Mr. Schuler reported, Libya has: 1) tried to assassinate Egypt's Anwar Sadat, 2) instigated unrest in Algeria, 3) sponsored a raid into Tunisia, 4) burned the French and British Embassies (after burning the U.S. Embassy), 5) armed Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco, 6) enabled Moslem rebels to fight the Philippine government, 7) dispatched tribesmen to resume the civil war in Chad, 8) financed Ethiopia's Soviet arms and 9) killed exiled political foes in at least five countries.

But the point of this recital is not merely to characterize Col. Qadhafi. It is to underline the U.S. interest in keeping relations with his rogue regime under the tightest political control. Dealing with Libya is no job for free lancers. President Carter has a duty to keep an errant brother at arm's length so that the already sensitive and burdened Libyan-U.S. relationship would not be further tried.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Bit Naive for Moscow

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — With the words, "Let's open up that Mishka," the chief customs inspector of Moscow's Sheremietevo Airport put an end to the Olympic exploits of Jos Beni, president of the Belgian committee for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

The little stuffed bear, mascot of the Games, appeared to be perfectly normal, but when it was weighed, it immediately betrayed its secret and its owner; it was stuffed, all right, but with dozens of letters written by Soviet dissidents to their friends in the West. It also contained a number of films, which were developed on the spot to show pictures of soldiers and police surrounding the Olympic village and various stadiums.

Mishka was quickly drawn, quartered and confiscated and Mr. Beni accused of "smuggling and espionage." Fortunately for the Belgian, the KGB held him only 10 hours: at any other — non-Olympic — time, a "crime" of much less magnitude would have sufficed to send him to the gulag.

Thanks, however, to the Olympic truce applied for the duration of the Games that he wanted to see for himself, Mr. Beni, 35, a professor of mathematics in Brussels, became the first Westerner visiting the Games to be arrested on spying charges and then released.

China Theory

Back home, Mr. Beni heads a very small Committee for an Absolutely Independent Europe, that is independent of the Soviet Union and of the United States. He denies that he thus becomes an ally of Peking, for, he says, "The Chinese say that we are wrong to consider the two superpowers as equal evils. For them, Moscow is the greater and the more immediately dangerous of the two."

The Mishka incident may help confirm the Chinese theory and make Mr. Beni change his mind about the "equidistance of the superpowers."

When Mr. Beni went to Moscow, it was as a tourist.

"I wanted to prove that it is possible to stay out of the clutches of the KGB and to live outside of the ghettos that Soviet authorities had built for foreigners," he said. Therefore, he asked the Russians for a tourist visa — through the intermediary of an organization more or less linked to the Communist Party — and was astonished to get it without trouble.

His astonishment came to an end just about a week later. Several times during his six days in Moscow, Mr. Beni left the Olympic area, passed through lines of policemen, took the subway and quite freely visited what he wanted in Moscow; that is, dissidents whose addresses he had obtained in Brussels.

He was thus able to see and speak to Vsevolod Kuvakin and Valeri Senderov, leaders of the SMOT, the Committee of Free Unions. He also was able to visit Feodor Babitski, whose father, a dissident arrested in November, has since disappeared, and Aida Kaplun, the mother-in-law of Vladimir Borissov, another leader of SMOT, who was expelled in June.

"Mrs. Kaplun," he says, "learned of her son-in-law's expulsion through Radio Liberty, and had not even heard that her daughter had died in an auto accident the day after the expulsion." Mr. Beni learned of the woman's death only after his return to the West, since the only Western newspapers available in Moscow's tourist hotels are the organs of Western Communist Parties, which carefully choose the news they print.

"I was naive," Mr. Beni says, "but I had the feeling that one could move about Moscow with greater freedom during the Games than at any other time. We were, of course, totally isolated in our hotel and our restaurant, which carefully catered to an exclusively Belgian clientele and we were not allowed in the major hotels or bars, but otherwise, I was free to move about as I wished. The first day, I was careful and changed subways several times. But soon I became less cautious because I was sure that no one was following me."

He felt all the more at ease, he says, because the Russians appeared not to mind the presence of the hordes of policemen. They seem, he says, less preoccupied with an exchange of views on the Olympic boycott and the invasion of Afghanistan than with an exchange of Western consumer goods for an ample supply of rubles.

Mr. Beni says that he was approached at least six times with offers for shady dealings.

"I remained prudent," he continues, "and, anyway, I had nothing to sell but my own blue jeans. But the other tourists ... a dollar is worth two rubles and that is three times the official rate. The haggling usually was done in the subway stations, often right next to a policeman, while the exchange took place in a subway car or at the rear of a street car.

"Everything is negotiable. I saw the sale of three pairs of jeans, five pairs of panties and a windbreaker with a U.S. insignia sold in three minutes for 1,000 rubles, that is five times the average monthly salary of a Russian. There was no question but that all of this was later sold to other Russians, at a profit."

At the Airport

It was only when he reached the airport that Mr. Beni finally understood that what he had been writing for years was true: That the KGB granted him a visa not because it did not know who he was, but because it knew very well what he would be doing.

He also learned that he had never been alone in Moscow, that the police allowed him to visit dissidents and gather documents so that it could later easily confiscate everything at once. In other words, he finally understood that any feeling of freedom and security in Moscow was nothing but an illusion.

Mr. Beni's Mishka was found and eviscerated at 8 a.m., and his plane left an hour later without him. At noon, he was asked to sign a statement admitting that he had been guilty of smuggling and spying. He refused and for 30 minutes asked to call the Belgian Embassy, which the KGB refused. At 2 p.m., the police announced their decision: expulsion and not the gulag. At 7 p.m., Mr. Beni was put on a plane for Hamburg, without a ticket. From the West German city, he took a train to Brussels.

Mr. Beni says that the letters inside the Mishka — the very place that the Soviet customs officer first looked — contained nothing that could endanger those who had written them. The dissidents are the last remaining leaders of the SMOT — the others are in custody — and nothing could aggravate their situation.

Yet, while waiting for news that could confirm this optimistic view of the incident, Mr. Beni is preparing an article on the dangers of being naive in politics.

And he is also giving thanks for the excellent notion of an Olympic truce.

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Lurching U.S. Productivity

U.S. productivity lurched downward last spring, and the statistics set off new ripples of anxiety about the economic future. This latest drop is the result of the recession, but it follows a decade of deteriorating performance. When labor productivity does not rise — and it hasn't risen for several years — a wage increase for anyone is inflationary unless it's balanced by a wage cut for someone else. Only a rise in productivity can generate wage increases that are not inflationary. Until productivity begins to grow again, the prospects for controlling inflation will remain poor.

What can public policy do to induce higher productivity? The debate is currently focused on tax incentives for investment. The right kind of tax cut would make an important contribution. But it's not enough. Even greater investment could raise productivity only slowly — perhaps one-tenth or two-tenths of a percentage point a year. Sustained over a number of years, that could build up to an impressive improvement. But it won't happen quickly or dramatically.

There are other factors that affect productivity even more strongly than business investment. No one knows in complete and exact detail what makes a country's economy more productive or why U.S. productivity has now gone flat. But it's possible to identify the things that matter most. The economist Edward F. Denison of the Department of Commerce has published studies of U.S. development since the 1930s, pointing to several crucial determinants. Education is a major contributor; without the rapid rise in educational levels in the past two decades, economic performance would have been much worse. Technology counts heavily. On that point, it's worth considering extending the investment tax credit to industrial research and development. There's no magic in spending more dollars on production equipment if the equipment is obsolete.

Expansion of markets is necessary. That's the reason for plunging more deeply into world trade, despite the impact of imports on some U.S. industries. Labor has to keep moving. Up through the 1960s, U.S. productivity was lifted steadily by the migration from farms into factories. That migration has now ended, and similar gains in the future depend on shifting labor from less efficient industries into more efficient ones. That's hard for the government to do. In the Chrysler case, it did just the opposite, shoring up a collapsing company to avoid pushing people out.

Productivity is merely a number that reflects the efficiency and sophistication of an economy as a whole. Cutting taxes to stimulate investment is one of the more immediate things to be done. But as candidates talk about it, voters might remember that the tax cut only begins the job of pushing up productivity — and, much the same thing, the U.S. standard of living.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

Mud Slinging

Re John Dornberg's recent monthly comments from and about West Germany:

I find him increasingly taking sides in the West German political debate — which is endless and all-consuming, and dangerously close to reverting to Weimar-like conditions in the next two to three years.

In such a country it is essential to keep politics out of schools, if there is any sense at all to involving schoolchildren in politics, anywhere. Mr. Dornberg's recent contribution "A Muddy West German *Campaign*" (IHT, July 25) bypasses the facts to ridicule a number of situations as seen strictly from the anti-CDU/CSU view. This is not balanced reporting.

The West Germans above all must recall to mind that any and all excesses the left is capable of, the right will certainly make good. The left is pushing itself into the limelight and into power-positions out of all proportion to its votes.

If the Strauss campaign turns out to be a flop, these excesses will go even further. West Germany and West Germans will not be the winners because of the resulting disorders.

M.J. KIRCHOFF-GREEVEN.
Strasbourg.

His Lordship

Re "His Lordship: Enough to Get Your Irish Up" by Red Smith (IHT, July 22):

Bravo! Chalk one up for a sportsman who also recalls some of the great days of U.S. athletes. However, Mr. Smith did fail to mention that this is not the first time the high and mighty International Olympic Committee demonstrated their bias against the United States.

First, remember the Olympics in Sweden: There the victim was Jim Thorpe, a name that must live as long as the Olympics do for he was in the true sense of the word — Olympian. Then there was Munich when the U.S. squad had won the basketball final in normal time, and a referee, one of those who every four years swears to be honest, permitted an extra "winning" shot by the Soviet team when time was no longer existent.

Lord Killanin ought to read the sport pages about such endeavors as golf, tennis, sky diving, etc., to say nothing of lacrosse, once an Olympic sport won handily by the Americans.

EDWARD F. FREEMAN.
Rome.

The Whaling Bloc

Iain Guest paints a grim picture of U.S. alleged culpability in the failure of the whaling moratorium at this year's International Whaling Commission meeting (IHT, July 29).

The new leaders of the conservation nations — Seychelles, France, the Netherlands, Australia — tried heroically to put together a coalition strong enough to win the day. They wrote the United States out of the equation because of the difficult U.S. position on bowhead whales. They failed not because the United States did anything wrong, but because the whalers were better organized than ever before.

Indeed, they had met in Brighton the week before the IWC met in order to plan strategy and firm up solidarity. The whaling bloc — Japan, the Soviet Union, South Korea, Chile, Peru, Spain, and Iceland (curiously joined by Canada and South Africa) — has the strength of numbers to block any initiative offered the IWC, including the moratorium. It did just that.

TOM TURNER.
Brighton, England.

Safire's Verbs

I am very sorry indeed to notice that the distinguished and otherwise most enjoyable English language scholar William Safire falls inadvertenly in a curious misuse of the verb *to derogate* (IHT, July 15), and this is all the more awkward, since he invents in the same column the worthy neologism "momulism."

To derogate is, in fact, a strictly intransitive verb and means "to sink in the scale, lose rank or caste, degenerate" (Oxford); it is never to be used transitively and in the sense of *debase*.

FERDINANDO SALLEO.
Oberwinter, West Germany.

Not Surprising

Re Murrey Marder's article (IHT, July 17), it's not surprising that members of the Soviet elite have found the hidden key to U.S. economic success, for the main ingredient is freedom, which they wouldn't recognize anyway.

JOHN S. EYRES.
Jarkarta.

Election Diet

It would be perfectly understandable in a country like France where food, quite sensibly, is the almost total obsession of a highly sophisticated society.

But in the United States, where food for human consumption constitutes little more than fodder, mostly frozen, it is incomprehensible that the national preoccupation with food could be so strong that the forthcoming presidential election amounts to nothing more or less than a contest between a hero and a peanut.

SIDNEY KING.
Monte Carlo.

Cyprus Issue

Re the two Turkish letters on Cyprus (Letters, July 12):

One sees once again the old wearing sheep's cloth, the aggressor showing itself as the victim.

The only solution the Turks can visage for Cyprus is "Cyprus without Greeks" like they did with the Armenians, leaving Turkish Armenia without Armenians, murdering 1.7 million Armenians and robbing 85 percent of our homeland. This genocide was perpetrated by permison by the government and people of Turkey.

The only advice I can give the Greek Cypriots is: "Beware of the Turkish wolf!"

H. ARSLANIAN.
Antwerp.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1905

LONDON — Lord Roberts yesterday read an important paper on "Imperial Defense" at Mansion House, to bring home to his fellow-countrymen the unpreparedness of Great Britain for war. He declared the armed forces of the country as absolutely unfit for war as in 1899-1900. Plunging into a mass of figures relating to the forces despatched from the country during the South African war, Lord Roberts said that owing to the inferiority of the enemy in numbers, discipline and organization, Great Britain gained the day, but, with such a heterogenous and improvised force as was sent out, it could not have been successful against an enemy of anything like equal strength.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1930

MONTREAL — The British dirigible R-100, which had battled head winds and furious North Atlantic thunderstorms, landed here safely after taking off from its mooring in Cardington, England. Upon the completion of the ship's 3,410-mile journey over ocean and continent, Wing Commander R. Colmore made light of the hazards and strains of the last few hours. "We ate well, slept well and had a splendid time!" he said. Above a sea that was whipped up into boiling white water, the R-100 was caught in the storm and carried almost vertically up nearly 3,000 feet and then shot downward for a 2,000-foot dive on its nose. The fabric was ripped from both stabilizing fins.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Competition May Be Allowed in Various Fields

House Panel Votes to Deregulate AT&T

By Merrill Brown

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — Despite fears that it undermines the government's landmark antitrust case against American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the House Commerce Committee yesterday passed a bill designed to restructure the Bell System and remove tight restrictions, over time, on the nation's $50-billion communications industry.

The committee voted 34 to 7 to send to the full House legislation that would lift a 1956 consent decree between AT&T and the Justice Department and permit AT&T, the nation's largest company, to compete in fields such as the computer business not regulated by the Federal Communications Commission.

The legislation has the support of AT&T and other large communications companies, but is opposed by smaller computer companies, consumer groups and long-distance competitors of the Bell System. The Carter administration has endorsed a less sweeping proposal that would give the FCC broader authority to monitor AT&T behavior as the industry evolves in the free market.

Number of Questions

AT&T spokesman Pickard Wagner called the vote "a good step toward establishing a national telecommunications policy," but he said that it "raises a number of questions and imposes some serious competitive disadvantages on us."

Mr. Wagner said that the company is concerned about a measure he said would "foreclose us from developing electronic Yellow Pages" and said that the company also is troubled over a shortened timetable set up for restructuring the Bell System.

Noting that "we will continue to work for improvements" in the bill, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Henry Geller, the administration's top communications policymaker, said that the committee is "to be strongly commended for addressing these important issues."

Nevertheless, the administration was sharply criticized by opponents of the legislation for what one of them said was "sitting on their hands" during yesterday's committee vote.

Deeply Disappointed

"We are deeply disappointed that the administration utterly failed to give any support to the amendments which were designed to carry out the recommendations" made in a recent letter to the committee, said Herbert Jasper, executive director of the Ad Hoc Committee for Competitive Telecommunications, a group of AT&T competitors.

Although the bill easily won House committee support, prospects for action by the Senate Commerce Committee are murky because its chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., has suggested that passage of a similar bill is unlikely this year. Senate Republicans, however, disagree.

Efforts to rewrite the nation's 46-year-old communications law began in 1976, when AT&T unsuccessfully circulated legislation that critics said would have given the giant phone company virtual freedom from federal regulation.

Since that time, however, Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif., has launched several attempts to revamp the Communications Act, in an effort that at various times has included provisions dealing with broadcasting.

Strong Opposition

The strong opposition of educators, labor unions and other groups, forced Rep. Van Deerlin to abandon that broad effort, instead focusing his panel's work recently on the phone industry.

In a key amendment offered by Rep. Phil Gramm, D-Texas, the committee voted essentially to permit AT&T and other phone companies to set their own rates of depreciation and withdraw from their regulated revenue base money obtained from distribution of the Yellow Pages.

After winning a victory Wednesday for a proposal to ban AT&T from distributing news and advertising, Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co. and chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said that the bill is one "many of us will want to enthusiastically support."

In a letter to other newspaper executives, Mrs. Graham said that, "if there is no legislation, a vacuum will continue to exist in this area that AT&T can attempt to exploit on a state-by-state basis."

United Press International

RETURN FROM SPACE — The world's first Vietnamese spaceman, Pham Tuan (left), and his Soviet commander, Viktor Gorbatko, are interviewed after landing their craft in the southern part of Russia. The two-nation space mission was placed into orbit on July 23.

Nearly 33% Fall in Bottom Category

Figures Up for Low-IQ Military Recruits

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — The Pentagon said yesterday that nearly a third of the new recruits taken into the armed services last year were in the lowest acceptable intelligence category.

The figure for the Army alone is 46 percent, much higher than previously reported. These new disclosures came in a report to Congress in which the Pentagon acknowledged it had taken into the military vastly larger numbers of people from the lower intelligence categories than it thought it had.

The Pentagon thought — and had publicly reported — that this lowest acceptable category comprised only 5 percent of recruits in all the services combined. But the correct figure, yesterday's report said, is 30 percent — six times as high.

Rather than the 9 percent figure for so-called Category IV recruits publicly reported by the Army, the actual figure is 46 percent, the report said. The Marines have 26 percent Category IV recruits, rather than the 4 percent they thought they had. In the Navy, it is 18 percent, rather than 4 percent. The Air Force, which thought it had not taken any Category IV recruits, actually had 9 percent.

Category IV recruits score between the 10th and 30th percentile in the qualification test. The report points out that 21 percent of those who served in World War II were in this category while another 9 percent were in an even lower mental grouping not accepted today.

All of these new figures are the result of a recalculation carried out by the Pentagon, the services and independent testing agencies.

Technical Complexities

The problem has come to light gradually since 1976, the Pentagon explained in its report. The report said the situation resulted from the technical complexities of trying to modernize qualification tests and match up results of the new tests with the old ones, which date back to World War II.

In 1976, the Pentagon put into use a new standard qualification test. After it gradually became apparent that scores seemed inflated in some areas, the Pentagon moved to bring in outside experts to restudy the results. Earlier this year, the Pentagon alerted Congress that something may be amiss.

Defense officials reject the idea that this was done to make the all-volunteer force look good initially.

Military officials also are sensitive to the prospect that this report could hurt morale within the armed forces or raise further public doubts about whether the military is able to handle its job.

The report says "millions of low-scoring soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines served their nation well in the past ... and they continue to do so today." The Pentagaon added, "The first findings from this analysis suggest that most of the low-scoring people are performing adequately."

Obituaries

Bobby Van, Actor-Dancer In U.S. Films, Television

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Bobby Van, 47, an actor, comedian and dancer whose 25 years in show business took him from nightclubs and musical comedies on Broadway to films and television in Hollywood, died of cancer yesterday at the UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles.

A tall, lean, youthful-looking performer with flashing feet and a tireless grin, Mr. Van combined the versatility of a vaudevillian with a fierce drive for stardom and became familiar to millions of Americans.

In his last appearance as host of the Mrs. America Pageant in early June, Mr. Van apologized for his appearance, thanked his actress-wife, Elaine Joyce, and his friends for their support in his "time of trouble," but did not mention his illness.

He appeared in nine movies, including the title role in "The Affairs of Dobie Gillis," "Small Town Girl" and "Kiss Me Kate." He was seen on scores of television programs, including the Ed Sullivan Show, the Jackie Gleason Show and other variety specials, and was the host of two game shows, "The Fun Factory" and "Make Me Laugh."

On Broadway, he appeared in a dozen breezy musicals, including "On Your Toes," "Alive and Kicking," "Doctor Jazz," "Red, White and Blue" and "No, No Nanette," a 1971 revival that he sometimes called the highlight of his career.

He was born Robert King in New York City on Dec. 6, 1932. "I started working as Bobby King," he recalled in an interview several years ago. "But there were too many Kings in the business. My sister settled it. She had a crush on Van Johnson, so I became Bobby Van."

Norman Lloyd

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Norman Lloyd, 70, a composer and author who in the 1940s introduced a new method for teaching musical theory, died of leukemia yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Lloyd, who in 1965 designed the arts program at the Rockefeller Foundation and served as its director for 12 years, served as director of the Juilliard School of Music from 1946 to 1949, and then, after spending 14 more years on the Juilliard faculty, served for two years as the dean of the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Lloyd was instrumental in the revival of interest in the music of Scott Joplin and was a major figure in the development of modern American dance.

Strother Martin

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP) — Actor Strother Martin, 61, a grizzled veteran of 30 years of Westerns who was perhaps best known as the prison warden in "Cool Hand Luke," died today after a heart attack, the Ventura County deputy coroner said.

Mr. Martin also appeared in "True Grit" and "Rooster Cogburn" with John Wayne, "Shenandoah" with James Stewart, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" with Paul Newman and Robert Redford, "Slap Shot" and "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance."

U.S. Musicians Strike Movie-TV Industry

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 1 (LAT) — The motion picture and television industry, already beset by an 11-day-old actors' strike, had a second work stoppage on its hands today. The American Federation of Musicians broke off negotiations with major film and TV producers and went on strike at midnight.

The action will idle some 5,000 musicians nationwide who work on the scoring of movies and filmed TV programs. The rest of the unions' 300,000 members also will be prohibited from engaging in such work. The deadlock came when musicians insisted on receiving payments for reruns of films and TV programs.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
45¼	27½	ACF	2.50	7.0	6	161	36	35½	35½	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	AMF	1.24	7.5	6	481	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
20	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.4	127	1285	u20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
[illegible]										

(Continued on Page 6)

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 1, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
ElPaso Co	804,600	21½	+ ¾
Mattel Inc	727,100	11½	+ ⅞
Gen Food	641,520	30	— ⅜
Sony Corp	587,900	9¼	
MidSouUt	555,200	12⅝	— ¼
Citicorp	541,500	21⅜	— ¼
Exxon	506,900	70¼	+ ⅝
PhilipsPet	499,400	41	
UAL Inc	465,300	23	+ ½
AmerT&T	452,800	51⅝	— ⅜
IBM	450,600	65⅜	— ⅛
EastnAirL	434,500	11½	+ ½
Gen Motors	422,500	52¾	
East Kodak	376,200	62⅜	+ ¼
DynaCp Am	346,500	8	+1¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw. Close
Volume (in millions)	46.44	62.53
Advanced	735	614
Volume Up (millions)	21.00	17.99
Declined	746	739
Volume Down (millions)	20.84	31.45
Unchanged	404	363
Total issues	1,885	1,916
New highs	113	77
New lows	9	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	936.69	940.02	924.83	931.48	—3.84
20 Trn	311.95	314.25	307.30	311.08	—0.93
15 Util	111.21	111.50	109.94	110.45	—0.94
65 Stk	339.15	340.68	334.69	337.46	—1.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	12.97	12.75	12.87	—0.03
Industrials	138.61	135.95	137.27	—0.50
Utilities	52.16	51.27	51.46	—0.34
Finance	12.97	12.75	12.87	—0.03
Transp.	18.72	18.29	18.53	—0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	69.53	69.20	69.44	—0.20
Industrials	80.24	79.95	80.21	—0.17
Transp.	61.05	60.75	61.05	—0.13
Utilities	38.13	38.08	38.08	—0.26
Finance	66.40	66.29	66.40	—0.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
July 31	170,434	355,586	1,831
July 30	181,498	388,110	2,016
July 29	154,467	360,469	1,803
July 28	138,470	369,366	1,216
July 25	128,588	303,271	1,438

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Champ Ho	609,200	1⅜	+ ⅛
GifCang s	174,400	28	— ⅜
ResrtIntA	157,000	34⅝	—1¼
ImperOilA g	151,000	36⅜	—1¼
DataAcc	123,900	15⅞	
Rusco Ind	109,600	3⅛	+ ⅜
BowValley s	106,100	21⅝	— ⅜
Vernitron	104,600	12	+ ⅝
HouOilM	102,300	31½	— ½
TIECommun s	101,500	13	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw. Close
Volume (in millions)	6.04	6.60
Advanced	320	238
Volume Up (millions)	2.81	2.61
Declined	271	349
Volume Down (millions)	2.43	3.14
Unchanged	213	219
Total issues	804	806
New highs	38	32
New lows	3	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
315.57	312.56	313.72	—0.77

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,100	3,071	3,100	3,105	+69
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	3,135	+35
Dec	3,135	3,005	3,135	3,139	+80
Mar	3,245	3,225	3,245	3,250	+80
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,210	—	+80
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,200	—	+80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,180	—	+20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,100	—	+30
400 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	925	920	910	924	—9
Dec	970	970	960	970	—10
Mar	1,015	1,015	1,009	1,011	—7
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,028	1,030	—2
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,045	1,055	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,070	Unch.
27 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 1, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	916.00	917.00	903.00	905.00
3 months	933.50	934.50	921.00	922.00
Cathodes: spot	883.00	885.00	870.00	872.00
3 months	908.50	909.50	896.00	897.00
Tin: spot	7,260.00	7,280.00	7,260.00	7,280.00
3 months	7,230.00	7,235.00	7,225.00	7,250.00
Lead: spot	348.50	349.00	340.50	341.50
3 months	361.50	362.00	353.50	354.00
Zinc: spot	312.50	313.50	303.00	305.00
3 months	324.50	325.00	315.50	316.50
Silver: spot	673.00	676.00	673.00	677.00
3 months	700.00	702.00	701.00	703.00
Aluminium: spot	757.00	759.00	737.00	739.00
3 months	746.00	747.00	728.00	729.00
Nickel: spot	2,795.00	2,790.00	2,770.00	2,780.00
3 months	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,800.00	2,805.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	296.00	285.00	296.00	297.00	288.00	290.00
Oct	326.50	317.00	324.50	325.50	319.00	319.50
617 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	998	980	980	981	1,005	1,006
Dec	1,037	1,020	1,021	1,022	1,046	1,047
Mar	1,076	1,063	1,064	1,065	1,083	1,085
May	1,099	1,090	1,085	1,087	1,104	1,109
Jly	1,115	1,113	1,106	1,110	1,126	1,129
Sep	1,138	1,133	1,127	1,130	1,147	1,150
Dec	1,164	1,164	1,150	1,160	N.T.	N.T.
3,840 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly						
Sep	1,212	1,160	1,171	1,172	1,210	1,215
Nov	1,269	1,210	1,211	1,214	1,255	1,258
Jan	1,314	1,246	1,248	1,250	1,295	1,299
Mar	1,298	1,240	1,231	1,238	1,284	1,288
May	1,305	1,275	1,253	1,270	1,295	1,299
Jly	1,299	1,289	1,250	1,295	1,295	1,335
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,250	1,350	N.T.	N.T.
5,332 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

August 1, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	622.00	622.00	+2.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	622.42	624.60	—2.87

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris opening. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	29 Aug. 80	26 Nov. 80	
590	30.00-33.00	58.00-62.00	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
610	17.00-20.00	52.00-56.00	
630	11.00-14.00	46.00-50.00	
650	6.00-8.00	35.00-39.00	
670	3.00-5.00	27.00-31.00	

Gold bullion 619.00-622.00
Market hours 9.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
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OUR 34th YEAR

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
55	49	IIPow pf				10	54	54	54	
29¼	20¼	ITW	1	3.8	8	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
29⅝	15	ImplCp	1.20	5.2	4	107	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅜
33¼	18	INCO	.72	3.3	7	337	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
10⅛	6	IncCap				1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
109½	86	IndiM	pf 12	12.		z100	101½	101	101½+	½
23	14¼	IndiM	pf2.25	13.		23	18	17½	17½—	⅛
30⅜	23	IndiGas	2.60	9.5	5	24	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
23⅝	17	IndiPL	2.24	10.	6	421	22½	21½	21½—	⅛
21⅜	15	IndNatl	1.60	8.3	5	51	19½	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
39⅝	20⅝	Inexco	.20	.6	20	73	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
62⅝	45⅞	IngerR	3.32	5.4	9	188	61½	61¼	61⅜+	⅛

Chicago Futures

August 1, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.61½	4.67	4.61	4.63¾	—.01¼
Dec	4.81¼	4.86½	4.80	4.82½	—.02¼
Mar	4.97	5.00	4.94	4.95¾	—.04
May	4.96¾	5.01½	4.96	4.98½	—.01¼
Jul	4.92¼	4.98	4.92	4.96¼	—.02½
Sep	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	—.02

Sales Thurs. 32,297.
Total open interest Thurs. 69,089, up 2,344 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.34¼	3.43	3.32	3.39¾	+.04½
Dec	3.40¾	3.48½	3.38½	3.46½	+.04¼
Mar	3.48½	3.55	3.47	3.51	unch
May	3.54	3.58	3.51	3.52	—.03¼
Jul	3.54¼	3.58½	3.51	3.52½	—.05¼
Sep	3.51	3.53	3.44	3.44½	—.08¼

Sales Thurs. 73,208.
Total open interest Thurs. 209,758, up 10,255 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.74¼	7.95	7.69½	7.94½	+.21
Sep	7.84½	8.05	7.78	8.04½	+.20¼
Nov	8.00½	8.23	7.94	8.21½	+.22
Jan	8.13	8.31	8.05	8.30½	+.19
Mar	8.21½	8.42	8.19	8.41½	+.17
May	8.21½	8.42	8.21	8.42	+.20
Jul	8.22	8.40	8.20	8.38	+.09
Aug	8.16	8.32	8.16	8.31	+.04

Sales Thurs. 63,873.
Total open interest Thurs. 140,700, up 2,142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	212.40	218.00	211.00	217.80	+4.60
Sep	216.50	222.00	214.00	221.30	+5.30
Oct	218.00	223.00	217.20	222.40	+5.10
Dec	222.70	227.00	220.50	226.50	+5.70
Jan	224.80	228.00	224.00	227.50	+4.50
Mar	227.00	232.00	226.50	231.00	+3.80
May	228.50	233.50	228.00	233.00	+3.40
Jul	230.00	234.00	230.00	233.00	+2.00
Aug	230.00	234.00	229.50	232.50	+1.50
Sep	230.00	234.00	230.00	232.00	+1.00

Sales Thurs. 21,663.
Total open interest Thurs. 50,797, up 2,758 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.51	27.90	27.35	27.77	+.25
Sep	27.78	28.10	27.52	27.92	+.19
Oct	28.05	28.35	27.75	28.12	+.17
Dec	28.27	28.60	27.90	28.45	+.12
Jan	28.25	28.55	28.05	28.33	+.18
Mar	28.38	28.58	28.10	28.39	+.07
May	28.33	28.55	28.15	28.35	+.05
Jul	28.35	28.55	28.15	28.35	+.07
Aug				28.35	+.10
Sep	28.15	28.30	28.15	28.35	+.08

Sales Thurs. 21,121.
Total open interest Thurs. 64,710, off 2,076 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.85¾	1.87¼	1.83	1.86	—.01
Dec	1.98	1.99¾	1.95	1.98½	unch
Mar	2.08½	2.11	2.05½	2.10½	+.00½
May	2.12	2.13½	2.09¼	2.13	+.00½
Jul	2.13½	2.15½	2.12	2.15	+.01

Sales Thurs. 1,647.
Total open interest Thurs. 7,059, up 220 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	72.75	73.12	71.82	72.27	—.32
Oct	70.40	70.82	69.10	69.70	—.87
Dec	70.45	70.60	69.35	70.02	—.52
Jan	70.75	71.30	70.75	71.30	—.30
Feb	71.50	72.00	70.70	71.30	—.42
Apr	72.65	73.05	71.95	72.55	—.32
Jun	73.85	74.00	73.20	73.62	—.32

Est. sales 25,246; sales Thurs. 29,817.
Total open interest Thurs. 67,859, up 715 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	78.87	79.55	78.50	78.92	—.40
Sep	77.00	77.46	76.15	76.40	—.92
Oct	76.05	76.47	75.00	75.45	—.90
Nov	76.50	77.00	75.75	75.95	—.65
Jan	78.20	78.20	77.40	76.70	—1.35
Mar	78.90	78.98	78.25	78.30	—.35
Apr	79.25	79.25	78.60	78.40	—.45
May	78.70	79.25	78.70	78.80	unch

Est. sales 4,255; sales Thurs. 5,649.
Total open interest Thurs. 16,434, up 514 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	45.40	45.92	45.20	45.70	+.32
Oct	43.70	44.15	43.10	43.45	—.25
Dec	47.10	47.50	46.50	47.22	+.12
Feb	50.00	50.40	49.35	50.02	+.10
Apr	48.80	49.50	48.65	49.02	+.12
Jun	50.90	51.75	50.90	51.37	+.55
Jul	51.70	52.20	51.40	51.40	—.82
Aug	50.75	51.50	50.75	51.30	unch
Oct	51.65	51.75	51.60	51.65	+.65

Est. sales 9,088; sales Thurs. 10,176.
Total open interest Thurs. 27,635, up 300 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	42.60	43.35	42.15	43.35	+2.00
Feb	60.25	60.55	59.25	60.57	+1.00
Mar	59.95	61.00	59.45	60.87	+1.87
May	60.50	61.30	60.35	61.30	+2.00
Jul	61.10	61.25	60.20	61.25	+2.00
Aug	60.60	60.60	59.60	60.60	+2.00

Est. sales 8,443; sales Thurs. 9,578.
Total open interest Thurs. 20,025, up 69 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Aug	48.30	48.60	48.28	48.57	+.30
Oct	50.05	50.60	50.00	50.40	+.55
Dec	48.75	49.10	48.75	49.10	+.45
Feb	49.90	50.40	49.90	50.35	+.45
Apr		50.00	49.80	49.75	unch
Jun				51.25	unch
Jul				51.00	unch
Aug				50.75	unch

Est. sales 242; sales Thurs. 405.
Total open interest Thurs. 2,114, off 48 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	61.50	61.50	61.40	61.45	unch
Oct		59.20		59.20	+.15
Nov			65.00	65.00	+2.00
Dec	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	+2.00

Est. sales 8; sales Thurs. 8.
Total open interest Thurs. 124, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	205.00	206.50	201.00	201.50	—3.50
Nov	206.60	207.30	203.70	204.80	—.30
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	207.20	207.80	205.00	205.70	—.60
Mar	213.20	213.50	211.00	211.00	—.50
May	220.80	220.80	218.00	218.30	—.80
Jul	229.00	229.20	227.80	228.00	—.30
Sep	230.00	230.40	229.00	229.50	—.10
Nov	231.00	231.00	229.00	229.50	unch

Est. sales 3,542; sales Thurs. 4,701.
Total open interest Thurs. 12,461, up 254 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	200.40	202.50	199.80	201.00	—.50
Nov	199.80	201.60	199.40	200.00	—1.50
Jan	203.10	204.80	203.00	203.00	—1.00
Mar	206.10	208.00	205.80	206.20	—.80
May	210.00	211.00	209.50	209.50	—1.00
Jul	214.00	214.50	213.00	213.00	—.80
Sep	212.00	212.00	212.00	212.00	—2.00

Sales Thurs. 856.
Total open interest Thurs. 3,974, off 138 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.17	91.24	90.92	91.21	+.07
Oct		91.15	90.94	91.15	+.05
Dec	91.05	91.18	90.85	91.13	+.10
Jan		91.08	90.85	91.08	+.08
Mar	90.90	91.05	90.75	90.99	+.09
Apr	90.84	90.94	90.76	90.94	+.06
Jun	90.73	90.87	90.58	90.85	+.13
Jul		90.79	90.56	90.79	+.10
Sep	90.49	90.65	90.59	90.65	+.18
Oct		90.58	90.38	90.58	+.06
Dec	90.30	90.45	90.16	90.45	+.18
Jan		90.38	90.18	90.38	+.06
Mar	90.00	90.23	89.99	90.23	+.17
Apr		90.18	89.98	90.18	+.14
Jun	90.00	90.00	89.90	90.00	+.14

Est. sales 10,945; sales Thurs. 12,185.
Total open interest Thurs. 22,939, up 623 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	73-14	73-30	73-02	73-26	+14
Dec	73-09	73-20	72-27	73-19	+14
Mar	73-02	73-18	72-28	73-18	+13
Jun	73-03	73-14	72-27	73-15	+12
Sep	73-00	73-07	72-24	73-12	+14
Dec	72-28	73-01	72-20	73-08	+15
Mar	72-24	73-10	72-15	73-04	+16
Jun	72-19	72-23	72-12	73-00	+17
Sep	72-12	72-17	72-07	72-28	+18

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	72-05	72-11	72-03	72-24	+19
Mar	72-05	72-05	72-05	72-21	+20

Sales Thurs. 10,522.
Total open interest Thurs. 67,575, off 1,245 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.10	91.20	89.85	90.85	—.05
Dec	90.04	90.30	89.85	90.01	—.04
Mar	89.90	90.00	89.90	90.80	+.02

Sales Thurs. 60.
Total open interest Thurs. 115, off 2 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	75-20	75-30	74-30	75-20	+10
Dec	75-18	75-29	74-29	75-19	+11
Mar	75-20	75-28	74-27	75-17	+11
Jun	75-15	75-23	74-29	75-13	+09
Sep	75-09	75-20	74-26	75-11	+09
Dec	75-10	75-19	74-27	75-10	+10
Mar	75-04	75-19	74-28	75-10	+12
Jun	75-00	75-16	74-29	75-10	+13
Sep	75-02	75-14	75-00	75-10	+14
Dec	75-01	75-13	74-30	75-10	+15
Mar	75-01	75-12	75-01	75-10	+16

Sales Thurs. 31,704.
Total open interest Thurs. 109,969, up 331 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.3145	2.3200	2.3085	2.3180	+140
Oct	2.3030	2.3090	2.3030	2.3090	+135
Dec	2.2920	2.2970	2.2850	2.2965	+120
Jan	2.2870	2.2900	2.2860	2.2900	+110
Mar	2.2770	2.2840	2.2750	2.2840	+140

Est. sales 6,072; sales Thurs. 11,498.
Total open interest Thurs. 13,163, off 1,094 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8640	.8642	.8621	.8634	+43
Oct	.8620	.8620	.8620	.8620	+50
Dec	.8629	.8634	.8615	.8631	+50
Jan	.8626	.8626	.8605	.8605	+25
Mar	.8620	.8628	.8615	.8625	+46
Apr	.8596	.8596	.8595	.8595	+65
Jun	.8585	.8616	.8585	.8572	+42
Jul					
Sep	.8606	.8608	.8600	.8601	+61

Est. sales 2,518; sales Thurs. 1,624.
Total open interest Thurs. 11,305, off 57 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5587	.5592	.5577	.5586	—10
Oct	.5596	.5596	.5590	.5590	—11
Dec	.5625	.5628	.5613	.5624	—04
Jan	.5626	.5626	.5620	.5620	—06
Mar	.5660	.5668	.5650	.5659	—16
Apr			.5680	.5680	—28
Jun			.5705	.5705	—10

Est. sales 2,310; sales Thurs. 5,059.
Total open interest Thurs. 9,561, up 100 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun					unch

Est. sales 0; sales Thurs. 0.
Total open interest Thurs. 0, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004390	.004403	.004374	.004381	+05
Oct	.004375	.004378	.004375	.004378	+03
Dec	.004376	.004389	.004362	.004372	+04
Jan	.004375	.004378	.004375	.004378	+03
Mar	.004370	.004375	.004359	.004373	+05
Apr		.004364		.004364	+04

Est. sales 3,140; sales Thurs. 4,078.
Total open interest Thurs. 11,119, up 593 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6060	.6060	.6027	.6032	—27
Oct	.6079	.6079	.6060	.6060	—23
Dec	.6125	.6125	.6094	.6108	—17
Jan	.6141	.6141	.6133	.6133	—17
Mar	.6190	.6194	.6170	.6176	—19
Jun	.6260	.6260	.6245	.6255	—15

Est. sales 2,981; sales Thurs. 5,686.
Total open interest Thurs. 10,650, up 150 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

August 1, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.57	8.60	8.50	8.55	—0.
Mar	11.20	11.23	10.95	11.00	—0.
Apr	13.80	13.88	13.58	13.80	+0.

Est. sales 1,853; sales Thur. 2,705.
Total open interest Thur. 12,165 up 301 fr. Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	140.50	141.00	135.25	137.91	—5.
Dec	144.00	146.50	142.91	142.97	—2.
Mar	142.00	145.00	139.81	139.81	—6.4
May	146.00	146.00	140.59	140.60	—5.9
Jul	147.00	147.00	141.90	144.00	—3.6
Sep	147.50	147.50	145.17	145.17	—6.
Dec	146.00	146.00	144.01	144.01	—6

Est. sales 3,535; sales Thur. 3,473.
Total open interest Thur. 13,576 off 435 fro Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	30.15	31.70	30.15	31.64	+1.
Oct	30.90	32.12	30.40	32.12	+1.
Jan	31.40	32.60	31.40	32.59	+1.
Mar	32.40	33.50	32.40	33.36	+1
May	31.90	33.00	31.80	32.96	+1
Jul	30.25	32.25	31.20	32.20	+1
Sep	30.55	31.60	30.40	31.22	+0.
Oct	30.25	31.40	29.85	30.69	+0.

Est. sales 11,350; sales Thur. 12,102.
Total open interest Thur. 68,996 up 264 fro Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	96.50	99.75	95.00	97.25	+0.
Dec	z2,185	2,225	2,170	2,205	+0.
Mar	z2,270	2,310	2,245	2,285	+0.
May	z2,320	2,345	2,315	2,345	+0.
Jul	z2,360	2,395	2,355	2,395	+0.
Sep	z			2,450	+0.

Est. sales 1,312; sales Thur. 2,903.
Total open interest Thur. 8,960 off 17 from We

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	88.25	89.00	88.10	89.00	+0.
Nov	89.25	90.70	89.25	89.90	+0.
Jan	91.40	92.00	91.40	91.75	+0
Mar	92.50	92.95	92.40	92.90	+0
May	93.50	94.00	93.45	93.90	+0.
Jul				94.80	+.

Est. sales 200; sales Thur. 180.
Total open interest Thur. 6,186 off 35 from We

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	87.50	89.25	86.70	88.75	+1.
Dec	84.80	86.40	84.13	86.22	+1.
Mar	84.90	85.90	84.25	85.65	+0.
May	84.75	85.50	84.25	85.50	+1.
Jul	84.90	85.60	83.80	84.08	—0.
Oct	80.40	81.90	80.10	81.20	+1.
Dec	79.00	79.75	78.75	78.85	—0.

Est. sales 13,500; sales Thur. 11,489.
Total open interest Thur. 39,711 up 2,057 fr Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	94.60	94.60	93.70	93.70	—1.
Sep	95.40	96.80	94.50	94.60	—1.
Dec	96.90	97.90	95.80	96.10	—0.
Jan	97.00	97.30	96.65	96.65	—0.
Mar	98.40	99.50	97.00	97.75	—0.
May	99.00	100.00	98.85	98.85	—0.
Jul	100.00	100.40	99.50	99.95	+0.
Sep	101.00	101.90	101.85	101.85	+0.
Dec	102.50	102.80	102.50	102.45	+0.
Jan				102.90	+0.
Mar	104.00	104.65	103.80	103.80	+0.
May				104.70	+0.

Est. sales 5,500; sales Thurs. 8,822.
Total open interest Thur. 37,303 off 152 fr Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1582.0	1582.0	1558.0	1570.0	+25
Sep	1555.0	1594.0	1555.0	1584.0	+29
Dec	1640.0	1640.0	1618.0	1630.0	+3
Jan	1654.0	1654.0	1625.0	1644.0	+3
Mar	1683.0	1683.0	1660.0	1677.5	+31
May	1685.0	1718.0	1685.0	1709.0	+3
Jul	1744.0	1744.0	1735.0	1740.5	+3
Sep				1772.0	+3
Dec				1818.0	+3
Jan				1834.0	+3
Mar				1865.5	+3
May				1897.0	+3

Est. sales 1,500; sales Thurs. 2,203.
Total open interest Thur. 25,079 up 12 fr Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	627.00	634.00	634.00	631.20	+
Oct	639.00	648.00	639.00	643.20	+
Jan	659.50	662.00	656.00	659.20	+
Apr	679.00	681.00	679.00	678.20	+
Jul	695.00	700.00	695.00	698.20	+
Oct				709.20	—

Est. sales 926; sales Thur. 2,895.
Total open interest Thur. 7,797 up 175 Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	622.00	622.50	614.00	617.50	
Sep	623.00	626.50	621.20	621.20	
Oct	630.00	632.50	622.50	627.30	
Dec	643.00	645.00	636.00	640.00	
Feb	656.50	663.00	649.00	652.00	
Apr	667.50	671.00	663.00	665.90	
Jun	682.50	687.00	678.00	678.90	
Aug	693.10	695.00	691.20	691.90	
Oct	705.90	706.00	704.90	704.90	
Dec	720.05	722.50	717.90	717.90	
Feb	731.70	731.50	730.00	730.90	
Apr	744.70	751.00	744.00	744.00	

Est. sales 20,000; sales Thurs. 35,997.
Total open interest Thur. 153,142 up 6,41 Wed.

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 1, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	—	98	98½
Allied Irish 6¼-84	10 5/16	9-20	100⅛	100⅝
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97½	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅛	10-22	100⅜	101⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99¼	99¾
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-15	97½	97¾
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9¾	12-15	97½	98
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98½	99
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98¾	98⅞
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97¾	98¼
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97	97½
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	95¾	96¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99¼	100
Bk Sumitomo 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100	100¾
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97½	98
Bk Tokyo 5-80	11	11-24	99½	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅜	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99¾	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9¾	7-23	97⅜	98⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9	10-27	96⅛	96⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98¾	99¼
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅝	12-5	97½	98
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100	100½
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100⅝	101⅛
BFCE 6¼-84	16⅞	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	9⅝	9-18	100⅜	101⅛
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-3	100	100½
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	97¼	97¾
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅜	99⅞
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97⅛	97⅜
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9¾	12-29	97	97½
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96½	97
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98	98½
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99¾	100¼
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	100	100½
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9¼	1-12	97½	98
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	96½	97
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	9 11/16	7-31	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98⅜	98⅞
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	96⅝	97¼
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	96⅛	96⅜
CCCE 5¼-96	14 11/16	8-6	97¼	97⅜
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99½	100
CCF 6½-83	9¾	1-12	99¼	99¾
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100	100½
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅜	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	96⅝	97⅛
Credit Lyon 6½-82	14 13/16	8-7	99¾	100¼
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅝	8-12	99¾	100¼
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	1-12	97	97½
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	97	97½
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅜	99⅞
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	101	100½
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97¼	97¾
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅞	6-24	99⅜	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅛	100⅝
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	97¼	97¾
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	10-15	99⅛	99⅝
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	99½	99¾

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	97¾	98¼
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100½	101
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-22	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	12-12	99¾	99⅞
LTCB 6¼-82	9¼	1-27	99⅜	99⅞
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
LTCB 5¾-85	11⅝	11-10	99⅛	98⅝
LTCB 5¼-86	9¾	12-15	97¼	97¾
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	97¼	98¼
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	99½	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9¾	5-29	97	97¼
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100¼	100¾
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅝	8-21	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	98	98½
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅛	12-5	97¾	98¼
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	97½	97¾
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97	97½
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	99	99½
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	98⅛	98⅝
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	96⅝	97⅛
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅛	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100½	101
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	8-12	97⅜	97⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	99⅜	99⅞
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98⅛	98⅝
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100¼	100¾
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96⅝	97⅛
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100⅛	100⅝
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅞	12-9	99⅞	100⅜
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97½	98
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅛	99⅝
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅝	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6¼-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98¼	98¾

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅝	101⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	101¼	102
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	100⅜	101⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¼	10-20	96	96½
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅝	9-16	100¼	100¾
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96	96½
Sofitel 5-83	20 3/16	10-8	101¼	101¾
Sofitel 5-84	10⅝	12-8	99⅝	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99¼	99¾
Texas Airlines 7-86	9¾	10-13	91½	92½
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	98⅝	99
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98⅛	98⅝
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅝	99⅛
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	98⅝	99⅛

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—114

AMIntl	Esterline s	MyersL.E
AVXCp s	FedSignal s	Nalco Chem
AbbtLab	FlightSoft s	NtMedCre
AMD n	FluorCp s	Niagra Shre
AirProd	Foxboro	NortonCo
Am Hospit	GCACorp s	OKC Corp
Amstar	GenAm Inv	PPGInd
AnalogDv s	GenPort Inc	PSAInc n
Anixter Bro	GiddLewis s	PacScien
Assd DGds	Gould pf	PhilipMorr
Avnet Inc	Guardnin	Revco DS
Avnet 1pf	Hardees	Reynldind s
AydinCp s	HarteHnk	SCA Svc
BarnettBk n	HeinzHJ	SavA Stop
BigThree	Heinz pf	Schera Plgh
BristMyer	HewlettPk	ScieAtl
BristMy pf	HexcelCorp n	Scottys
Brown Grp	HiltonHtl	SouUnCo
CommrlrWk n	HospCp s	SwstAirl
ChaseFd Bn	Humana s	StanleyWk s
CinMilcrn	Huyck Cp	TandyCp
Coachmn	INACorp s	Tektronix
Coleco Ind	1UInt Cp	Thom Betts
CombEng	IntFlav Fr	ToysRUs s
CompPsvc s	KaisrAl 66pf	Trane
Comptrvsn	Kimb Clark	Tri Cont
Conwood	LeaswyTrn	Tymshare
Cordura Cp	Lehman Cp	US&FanSec
CoxBrdcst s	LoralCp s	USRlty Inv
CrittonCp s	MACOM s	UnivLeaf
DekalbCrk n	MEI Corp	Upjohn Co
DynaCp Am	MaryKay	VFCorp
EGGInc s	Masco Cp	Viacom 2.10cvpf
EastnAirL	Mattel Inc	Wheel Frye
EatonCp s	Merck Co	WheelF 2pf
ElMemMg	Metromed	WyleLabs s
EquitGas	MiltonRoy s	Wyly
Esmark	MigeTr Am	Zenith R

NEW LOWS—4

Medtronic s	Thiokol wi	Tricentrol n
Sedcoinc s		

Dividends

August 1, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Cameron Iron Works	Q	.08	9-15	9-1
Del Val Fncl	M	.12½	9-r	8-19
Levi Strauss	Q	.37½	10-1	9-5

STOCK SPLIT

Texscan Corp 6-for-5

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Cole Natl Co	Q	.r0	9-3	8-15
Delhi Intl Corp	Q	.02½	8-29	8-18
El Paso Co	Q	.37	9-30	8-22
Florida Steel Co	Q	.25	9-12	8-29
Nw Hamp Ball Bearing	Q	.30	8-27	8-14
Rangaire Corp	Q	.06	9-6	8-15
Scherer Corp	Q	.06	10-3	9-15
Tyler Cp	Q	.12½	8-26	8-12

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Cash Prices

August 1, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Ye
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.60	
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80	
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	
Copper elect., lb	100¼	
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.3678	
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb.	0.35	
Silver N.Y., oz.	15.57	
Gold N.Y., oz.	622.00	

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 1, 1980

	Close	Pr
Moody's	1,222.00 f	
Reuters	1,705.90	
Dow Jones Spot	447.97	
D.J. Futures	445.82	

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-26.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune weekend

The Pleasures of Istanbul: Eat Lunch in Europe, Take Tea in Asia

by Rona Dobson

ISTANBUL, Turkey — In Istanbul, it's easy to lunch in Europe, take tea in Asia. The Bosporus flows deep, black and fast between the continents, splitting the ant city in two, each bank with its own distinc- skyline of domes and minarets, each with its old wooden houses on the waterfront, some tored and gracious, some dilapidated and ch-used. To wake at dawn and hear the oslem call to prayer quivering out above the eeping city from all the mosques on both sides the quiet water imprints the mind with more an just another tourist memory.

From the Sea of Marmara in the south to the ack Sea in the north, the Bosporus sweeps ing bearing boats of all sizes — oil tankers, ise liners, ferry steamers, brightly painted lit- rowboats bucking across from bank to bank. n Turkish lire, about 8 cents, buy a steamer p from Istanbul almost to the Black Sea, a surely excursion in a boat that meanders from rope to Asia and back, from landing stage to nding stage, each as clearly labeled as a subur- n station, each with its harbor master emerg- from the local cafe in a perky white cap to pervise an arrival and departure while a cap- n look on benignly from aboard.

So benignly that even when a boy racing for a 4-minute boarding attempt failed to jump the lf and fell with a splash into the widening gap tween ship and jetty, the captain merely cked sympathetically as he leaned on the rail. was a long fall into deep water, but the lad mbed out safely as the boat receded.

Restaurants by the water's edge look enticing the way; Tarabya, a small harbor with yachts ing at anchor in the grubby water, is lined h pretty terraces to eat on, but prices tend to much higher here than in Istanbul, though s than other European haunts with a sea view. Food in Turkey generally is tasty, at least for few weeks. A diet of yogurt, lamb, rice and en peppers, even with the occasional incendi- green chilis they throw in for fun, might come monotonous, but for the short-term visitor the exotic mixtures and superb fruit and vegetables don't pall.

Nor do the prices; inflation may be a major problem for the Turks, but for tourists the rate of exchange makes it all seem astonishingly reasonable, a rare phenomenon nowadays. Turks appreciate good living, however hard up they may be, and street snacks are tempting: corn-on-the-cob grilled on hot coals or boiled in cauldrons on wheels, goat cheese, sesame seed rolls, cucumbers peeled on the spot for the customer, fruit of all kinds. Pavement vendors do a non-stop business in a haze of rich aromas.

The private car has not yet taken over in Turkey (traffic is hair-raising enough without it) and people still crowd the pavements, walking purposefully in droves, waiting for the packed buses, eating as they go, always on the move. A daunting military and police presence, heavily armed, keeps them striding along, since it's a country under martial law and violence erupts daily between left and right extremists.

But though Turks may be tough on each other, there seems to be no animosity toward sightseeing visitors. On the contrary, they manifest an active and friendly curiosity, frustrated only by the language barrier. Turks could be the French of the East — they like good food and good conversation, but their taxi drivers are better-tempered.

"They're taught in class how to behave towards tourists," says Gay, a young English woman married to a Turkish restaurant owner. "Tourism is a compulsory subject in all Turkish schools. My 9-year-old son keeps telling me condescendingly how to treat foreigners with politeness and try to help them. I tell him that he'd better improve his English or they'll never know he's being polite and helpful."

Because she works with her husband in their restaurant, The Four Seasons, Gay had to leave her son with her mother-in-law all day until he was 7, school age in Turkey, so now he speaks Turkish and no English. "He likes to correct my Turkish," she complains, "but I'll get my own back when we visit England again."

The schooling seems to stick. A youngster on the Asian side, asked to direct two lost strangers to a Turkish friend's house, led the way to the door, refused firmly and with friendly smiles the proffered note "for an ice-cream, it's so hot," touched hands to heart and went on his way. Even in the vast labyrinth of the covered bazaar, the sales pitch is cheerful, a brush-off accepted with no hard feelings.

Sights to see are many and splendidly strange to Western eyes. The fabled Topkapi, a collection of small palaces called "kiosks" where the sultans lived, crouches shrouded in trees on a headland between the Bosporus and the Golden Horn.

Built by successive sultans from the 15th century into the 19th, the pavilions sprawl in gardens rioting with roses, magnolias, wild herbs, amid fountains and pools now mostly empty for reasons of economy, a word no sultan worth his salt would ever have permitted in his presence. Songbirds trill among the mini-palaces housing collections of jewels, sacred relics, miniatures and porcelain.

Surrounded by all the fanciful architecture, the resplendent gardens with their unkempt, informal look, owing absolutely nothing to Le Notre, and the view over the Bosporus where unwanted women were tossed, sewn alive into sacks, one can trap a faint and far-off whiff of decadence of the days when each sultan ruled supreme over a vast empire from these courts — usually after having all his brothers strangled by the resident corps of expert deaf mutes to ensure a peaceful reign.

The harem, where the women lived cut off completely by locked doors and barred windows from the spacious elegance and ease of the outer courts, was ferociously guarded by castrated black slaves. It has now been partially opened to the public, but no feminist could enter it without a chill.

Five hundred nubile women herded together for a lifetime of servitude to one man, sleeping in dormitories presided over by a warden when not called to the Sultan's couch, could hardly have been a recipe for domestic bliss. Throw in fierce competition for the status of favorite concubine, 20 in all, with the pinnacle of achievement the role of Queen Mum for the one who produced the first healthy male heir, and the ambience must have been an explosive mix of murder, boredom, intrigue and misery. Secret misery, since tears were punishable by death.

Outside again, the sun seemed dazzling, the gardens limitless. A young man crouched in a magnolia tree culling the bloated white blooms hummed a loud melody, pausing only to make suggestive gestures and strange calls to female tourists passing below his perch. He must have been drunk on blossom scent; most males on the busy streets of Istanbul and Ankara are models of restraint.

Mosque visits are very different. Spacious, uncluttered interiors, every inch comfortably carpeted so that entering shoeless is no hardship, are a refuge from the hubbub outside. The Blue Mosque (disappointingly pale) and the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent are properly impressive, but for some the best is the smaller Rustem Pasha Mosque, blue as the Mediterranean within and startlingly beautiful with its tiled mosaics of tulips and abstract patterns on walls and pillars, the contemplative atmosphere totally undisturbed by encroaching commercial uproar of a spice and fruit market surrounding and nearly submerging it.

A German woman visitor obviously at home in the mosque softly pointed out a feature no one else had mentioned, egg-shaped sculptures atop the two pillars on the Mecca side representing the real eggs of an ostrich which bigger mosques always have, a bird reputed to have the effect of repelling spiders and other evils, as well as legendary fertility powers.

There are bathing beaches within reach, or the Hilton pool up on the hill past Tasksim Square; taxis everywhere or the dolmush, for those who can take the heat and the crush, a communal taxi that takes quite a load on board; the bus system is easy and very frequent but always very crowded.

Turks are proud and honest: one man will halt another in the street to warn him his wallet is protruding too far from his back pocket. The Tourist Information offices offer lists of correct taxi fares from point to point. Istanbul is hot, noisy and stimulating — but it is also surrounded by water to escape to when the stimulation gets to be too much. ■

Marc Riboud/Magnum

Two aspects of life in Istanbul: poverty and masterful Byzantine architecture.

British Filmmakers Turn From Bland to Brutal

by Sandra Salmans

LONDON — The British are losing their reserve at the movies.

In a nation that tends to favor hushed tones and stiff upper lips, Brit- 's independent filmmakers have recently be- n speaking out in a voice that is young, angry d frequently strident. Judging from the latest tch of films produced here, the new cinematic tchword is confrontation — between punks d skinheads, blacks and whites, mods and

Hazel O'Connor plays Kate in a dream sequence from "Breaking Glass."

ckers, the police and just about everybody.

The screening of a number of these films at e Cannes festival last May reportedly stunned me Europeans, who were accustomed to a oler, more cerebral cinema from the United ngdom. "The talk was of the war in Britain," ported a correspondent from NOW! maga- e. But critical reaction was generally favor- le, with Variety declaring that the independ- t British filmmakers had emerged from the istless '70s" with a cinema "of originality and istic quality."

Perhaps the angriest of the new films is "Ba- lon," a film to be released in France and Eng- nd in October that, Variety raved, has "more art and soul than any home-produced feature the last 20 years." The story of a group of ack youths in Brixton, a shabby, working-class ondon neighborhood that is shown here in un- lenting ugliness, "Babylon" portrays Britain a country hopelessly divided between blacks d whites — almost to the brink of a race war.

This film's hero, a young black portrayed by insley Forde, is subjected to unendurable ssures exerted by his family, his girl friend, s racist employer, the brutal police and even s friends. The tension mounts — enhanced by soundtrack of throbbing reggae music — until e finally explodes and stabs a "Keep Britain hite" National Front follower. He takes re- ge in a reggae party where, at the conclusion "Babylon," the police are bursting through e door with truncheons.

The film, the screenplay of which was origi- lly commissioned by the BBC and then reject- as potentially inflammatory, is likely to be ntroversial. Some viewers have even predicted at it would lead to riots. Such worries are dis- issed as "the paranoia of white middle-class critics" by Franco Rosso, a Briton of Italian ancestry who directed the film. Rosso also denies that "Babylon's" portrayal of British racism is exaggerated. "There is nothing in the film that is inflammatory or not true," he declares.

In comparison, another major new British film opening in London on Aug. 21 and in France on Oct. 1, "Breaking Glass," almost falls into the "movie movie" category. A glossy, $3-million film — expensive by the standards of British independents — "Breaking Glass" tells the story of Kate, a talented semi-punk singer, and her struggle to break into the rock music world. Record companies, producers and broadcasters rewrite her angry lyrics, package her like cornflakes and destroy her relationship with her lover, who manages the band.

But after a nervous breakdown, Kate returns to her music and her man. "It's a kind of punk 'Star is Born,' " admits Clive Parsons who, with Davina Belling, produced the film. "It's not a way-out story."

Still, Parsons maintains, "the film is real. There's a lot of frustration and resentment in this country, and the anger comes through." "Breaking Glass," adds Belling, is "about kids who choose to express themselves, their feelings, their frustrations about life in musical terms."

Not only in music. In "Breaking Glass" are a series of punch-ups between spiky-haired, vaguely anarchic punk youths and the tough, National Front skinheads — culminating in a clash in which one boy is killed and Kate is catapulted to national fame. As extras, the filmmakers cast real punks and skinheads, who joined in battle so enthusiastically that, recalls Parsons, "they destroyed the studio the first day."

Although "Breaking Glass," made with an eye to the box office, may not convey the same depth of rage expressed in "Babylon" and some other films, it has many of the characteristics of the new batch of British movies. They are heavily youth-oriented, reflecting the fact that the vast majority of moviegoers here are between the ages of 15 and 25. Music — whether punk, reggae or rock 'n' roll — is integral to the film. (In fact, many of the films have received funding from record companies that plan to produce albums.)

And, in marked contrast to the films being made by the two major British producer-distributors, EMI and Lord Lew Grade's Associated Communications Corp., the movies being made by the independents are conspicuously British. While the majors make "international" pictures with big-name stars, such as "Death on the Nile," directed at the lucrative U.S. market, the independents focus on the home front. "We could have transatlanticized 'Breaking Glass,' set it in Philadelphia, used an American star," says Parsons. "But we wanted it to be real."

The male lead in "Breaking Glass" is played by Phil Daniels, a star of sorts; he figured prominently in two other British films, "Scum" and "Quadrophenia." Released a year ago, "Quadrophenia" returns to the 1960s for its confrontation, between the fashion-mad Mods and the leather-jacketed Rockers. The Mods and Rockers tangle, to a soundtrack by The Who, until one Mod (Daniels) has his precious motor-scooter smashed, loses his dolly-girl and finds his life is in ruins.

Hard on the scruffy heels of "Quadrophenia" came "Scum," a brutal movie about life in Borstal, a reformatory for youthful offenders. Rejected, like "Babylon," by the BBC, "Scum" portrays Borstal as a place where youths, far from being rehabilitated, learn to survive through brute force and sheer viciousness.

An X-rated film featuring sadistic Borstal guards, sadistic boys, a suicide and a homosexual rape, "Scum" has been criticized by some as gratuitously violent. "Gory, implausible and voyeuristic," complained Time Out, a left-wing magazine that does not usually suffer from a weak stomach. But others praise the film, which has done well at the box office not only in the United Kingdom, but also in the United States and on the Continent.

The iniquities and indignities of Borstal life evidently fascinate Britain's new breed of independent filmmakers. Another new film is "That Summer," about a Borstal boy on a summer holiday. And the author of "Scum," Roy Minton, has turned his attention to penal institutions for girls in a new screenplay, "Scrubbers" (British vernacular for prostitutes).

Other new movies have concentrated almost entirely on the new music — at the same time managing to be sufficiently violent or obscene to win an X-rating. They include "The Great Rock 'n' Roll Swindle," a well-received story about the Sex Pistols, as told by their manager, and "Rude Boy," featuring the band, The Clash. On a more nostalgic note, there is "Blue Suede Shoes."

Whether this collection of films constitutes a "new wave" in British cinema, as some argue, is highly questionable. "They're street movies — young, punk and fairly violent," says Michael Relph, a veteran producer now employed by Boyd's Co., an independent production company that has backed a number of the new films. "It's a little too early to see if any kind of genre is going to emerge."

Director Lindsay Anderson, whose "This Sporting Life" is generally regarded as one of the signal films of the neo-realist cinema of the '60s, complains that the new cinema "is provincial, its ambition is too small." Anderson, who made his last film, "In Celebration," five years ago, adds, "I haven't seen anything yet to convince me that I need to get in touch with this generation."

Clive Parsons agrees that "it would be pretentious to call it a new wave." But he maintains that the new movies on subjects like Borstal life, racism and the corrupt rock music scene show the confidence of a group of filmmakers in "realistic films — not bland capers." ■

Salzburg: The City as Stage

by David Stevens

SALZBURG — When the official opening of the Salzburg Festival was preceded this year by several hours of free outdoor performances in the old town — ranging from the Vienna Philharmonic to Scottish bagpipers, flag twirlers and street theater — it was both a novelty and an evocation of a tradition far older than the festival's 60 years.

It was a new attempt by Salzburg, whose summer festival is one of the oldest and most prestigious — not to say elitist — of Europe's cultural feasts, to spread the entertainment to the locals and visitors not in the market for a 2,000-schilling ($160) opera ticket. The Universitaetsplatz was jammed with listeners — most of them in local costume — to hear the Philharmonic play outside Mozart's birth house, and the old town was jammed with visitors until the *Alt Salzburger* torch dance ended at 11 p.m.

Yet this city has a history of theater and music, elitist and popular, that existed long before Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's birth in 1756. Until 1803, Salzburg and its province was a principality run by archbishops who were also princes of the Holy Roman Empire — autocrats and worldly patrons of the arts, supporting a substantial musical-theatrical establishment.

The first Italian opera north of the Alps was played in 1614 in a theater in the Residenz (the archbishopric), and the prince-archbishops also had two alfresco theaters that still exist — a rock theater in the woods of Hellbrunn, their exurban mini-Versailles south of town, and a nature theater of artfully trimmed hedges in the Mirabell Palace garden, in town.

But there were entertainments for the people, too, among them the ceremonies and colorful processions of the church year, and various popular fetes. The so-called *Schulkomoedie* were staged by church schools both for court and townsfolk. Religious orders ran theaters for their pedagogical purposes, and Salzburg was on the circuit of itinerant theatrical troupes.

All of this is concisely documented in an exhibition, "Die Stadt als Szene" — The City as a Stage, at the Max Reinhardt Research Center (Schloss Arenberg, 8-10 Arenbergstrasse), which is open concurrently with the festival to the end of August.

It was Reinhardt who first suggested a festival in Salzburg and, with the writer Hugo von Hofmannsthal and the composer-conductor Richard Strauss, formed the triumvirate that became the its prime mover. It began on Aug. 22, 1920, with Reinhardt's staging of Hofmannsthal's version of the morality play "Jedermann" (Everyman), in front of the cathedral. Now a fixture, it is played every Sunday (and Assumption Day, Aug. 15) at 5 p.m. in the Domplatz (Cathedral Square) or in the Large Festspielhaus if it rains. This year the title role is played by Maximilian Schell.

Concerts were added in 1921 and opera in 1922, beginning with Mozart's "Don Giovanni" conducted by Strauss in the municipal theater. Salzburg became and remains the place where most of Vienna's musical-theatrical establishment transfers when the capital's season ends.

Reinhardt's plan for a festival theater on the Hellbrunn grounds got as far as a cornerstone in 1922, but when inflation wiped that out he thought of converting the prince-archbishops' 17th-century complex of stables and riding schools — themselves a form of theater.

In 1925, a covered riding hall was made into the first Festspielhaus, and the following year Reinhardt staged Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" in the adjoining Felsenreitschule — the summer riding school with a triple tier of arcades hacked out of the rocky Moenchsberg, a spectacular backdrop for operas and plays.

In 1960 came the new (Large) Festspielhaus, wider than it is deep, with a stage for large-scale productions and none of whose 2,100-plus seats is more than 35 meters from the stage. Its foyer stands where the grandiose court stables used to be. Recently, the Felsenreitschule was outfitted with a sliding roof to rainproof its performances, and garages have been hollowed out of the Moenchsberg, with pedestrian tunnels leading directly to the theaters.

For many, the golden age was the 1930s, before the Nazi takeover of 1938, when Toscanini, Bruno Walter and Wilhelm Furtwaengler were all on the scene. Karl Boehm, who first conducted there in 1938, is still going strong at 85, but the dominant figure of the last three decades has been Herbert von Karajan, a Salzburg native and the most prominent of the festival's five-member directorate.

With the magnificent Baroque setting of the old town, a rich tradition, Mozart as *genius loci*, the regular participation of leading artists and ensembles, and a formidable budget (this year about 221 million schillings — $17.6 million), the Salzburg Festival would seem to have everything. Yet it is often taken to task, the most frequent accusations being artistic conservatism and catering to the wealthy.

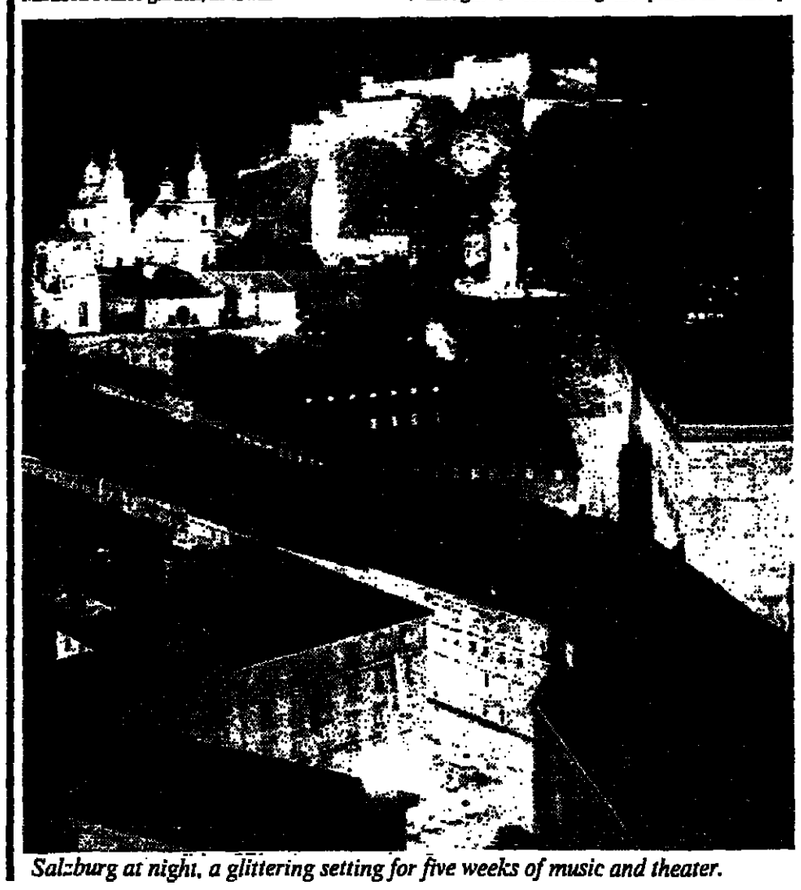
"It's true that the Salzburg audience is rather conservative — very conservative," said Hans Widrich, the longtime press director. "For our public, everything after Strauss is terrible." But the festival schedules two or three concerts of 20th-century music each year (including this year a concert performance of Ernst Krenek's "Karl V" on Aug. 14), there will be a new opera next year by Friedrich Cerha, based on Brecht's "Baal," and one by Luciano Berio in 1983. Another by Krzysztof Penderecki is being discussed.

The total subsidy from the Austrian government, Salzburg city and province, and the tourist office is a little more than 35 percent of the budget (compared to about 80 percent for the Vienna State Opera). The festival sells 95 percent of its tickets directly and its policy, Widrich said, is one of "sharing out the discontent." Austrians and Germans each account for about 35 to 40 percent of ticket buyers, with Italians, French, Swiss, Americans and Japanese in about equal amounts. This year, he said, the festival rejected a Japanese bid to take a block of 400 seats for the entire festival.

For the visitor to Salzburg, the stunning prices and scarcity of tickets for the more glamorous events need not be a barrier to sharing in the fun. In the festival program, the Mozart matinees, serenades and chamber music concerts have top prices of 400 or 500 schillings, and seats are often available at the last minute.

Outside the festival proper there is the free Street Theater at a different site each day; the Fest in Hellbrunn (Aug. 2, 3, 9, 10) with multiple events nonstop from 5 to 9 p.m.; the Szene der Jugend, a wide range of attractions for young people; two series of daily concerts, one in the Residenz or Mirabell Palace, the other in the Hohensalzburg fortress, often with outstanding performers in town for the festival, and organ concerts in the Franziskanerkirche. In addition, the celebrated Salzburg Marionette Theater is open during the festival.

Or, just sit (if you can find a seat) on the terrace of Tomaselli's cafe on the Alter Markt or at the Cafe Bazar on the Salzach's right bank and enjoy the city as a stage. ■



Salzburg at night, a glittering setting for five weeks of music and theater.

Alfresco Dining in Paris: Boat, Terrace and Garden Restaurants

by Suzy Patterson

PARIS — Sunny days have been in such short supply lately that one forgets the scenic possibilities of boat, garden or terrace restaurants. Yet there are many of them here, and they're mobbed on fine days.

The obvious type of boat-restaurant on the Seine is a *bateau-mouche* serving meals, but this is a no-no with serious eaters, since the tepid dishes usually served cannot compare with the view. So why not take a tour on a regular bateau-mouche and then eat well in one of the stable, moored restaurants? They are covered, sometimes air-conditioned and valid in any weather, but they are not for the budget-minded. Most will cost at least 120 francs per person, but they do stay open all or part of August.

Of the boats, **Lefebvre** is a glossy, modern construction sitting low in the water just under the Eiffel Tower. The eponymous Mr. Lefebvre is young and enthusiastic, and his chef turns out superb, original dishes.

Among other delights, the *goujonettes* of sole — cut in small minnow-like pieces — were absolutely fresh and crispy-fried. An excellent Challans duck was served with oval-cut turnips and that green legume so often neglected — fresh fava beans (*feves*).

From *mille-feuille* pastries filled with wild strawberries to fresh fruit mousses — including banana with a mango sauce — desserts were no less than fabulous. *On the Seine at Port de la Bourdonnais, Quai Branly, Paris 7. Tel: 556.11.23 or 556.10.73. Closed Sunday and Aug. 10-18.*

The **Ile de France**, directly across the Seine on the Right Bank, is a Mississippi steamboat-style boat owned by Francois Benoist, also proprietor of Chez les Anges. The food here is stylish and good: The *petite salade Ile de France* had beautifully seasoned dressing (with sherry vinegar) on tiny green beans topped by foie gras. The *escabeche* of raw salmon and *bar* (sea-perch) made a pretty symphony of pink and white, nicely herbed and redolent of lemon juice. *Quai Debilly, opposite 32 avenue de New York, Paris 16. Tel: 723.60.21. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday and from Aug. 14 to Sept. 2.*

Le Vieux Galion is just that — a dark wooden old galleon very near the Longchamp race track, though decor here counts more than the food, which is erratic in quality. It is open through August and the menu lists a quirky combination of French, Caribbean and Russian dishes.

Salade buissoniere teams dried slices of duck breast (*magret*), artichoke hearts and pine nuts. The *sole farcie* is cooked to perfection, with a fine spiny lobster mousseline stuffing, and a classic tomato-flavored sauce Americaine. The *escalope Moscowa* (veal scaloppini with a sauce deglazed with vodka) proved tough and disappointing. *Port de l'Eau (near Longchamp). Tel: 506.26.10.*

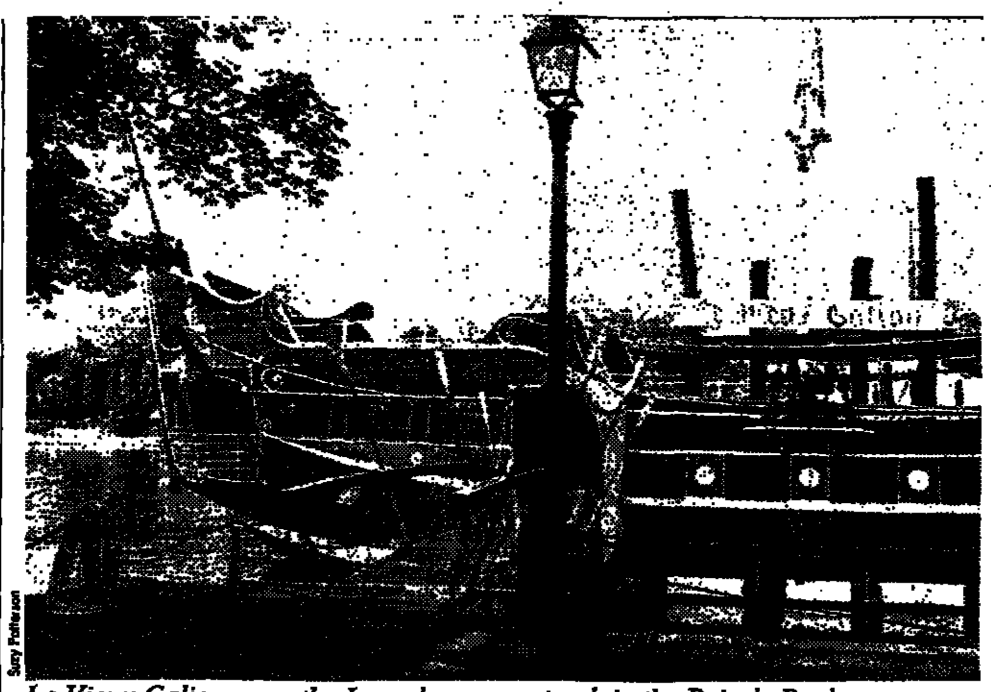
There are many good choices for dining outside on a sunny day: here are a few of the better possibilities:

Le Restaurant du Parc (Montsouris) has lately become **Le Jardin de la Paresse**. The inside has been revamped in a luxurious garden style to go with the Belle Epoque Napoleon III gardens outside. Places on the wide terrace number 100, and from all over the restaurant you can admire the lush greenery and the swans gliding around the lake outside.

Out of many fish specialties, we chose a mackerel with raspberries and piquant red-fruit vinegar. *Le poulet saute aux "Fafas"* turned out to be breast of chicken perfectly poached in coconut milk with onions and spinach garnish; and the lamb *moussaka* with mint-scented tomato sauce beat even the ones we've savored in Greece and Turkey. Including a bottle of red Herault wine, our lunch seemed reasonable at 120 francs a person. *20 rue Gazan, Paris 14. Tel: 588.38.52.*

Le Mercande, right in the heart of town not too far from the Champs-Elysees, offers a courtyard garden seating 30 and delicious food to match. The young chef, Jean-Claude Ferrero, is a current favorite among serious eaters for his inventive use of excellent fresh products, including a refreshing mint-flavored melon soup.

For starters, we chose *petits farcis chauds aux herbes*, nicely seasoned and stuffed summer vegetables — courgettes (zucchini) and small, ripe tomatoes. The *fricassee de ris de veau aux girolles* was a perfectly cooked combination of sweetbreads and small wild chanterelle mushrooms from the Haute Loire region. Prices range from 150-250 francs per person. *52 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8. Tel: 265.76.85. Closed Saturday, Sunday and Aug. 8-26.*



Suzy Patterson

Le Vieux Galion, near the Longchamp racetrack in the Bois de Boulogne.

Also off the Champs-Elysees is **Laurent**, a one-star restaurant that serves until 11 p.m. and has 40 tables outside in one of the most romantic gardens in town. It's very expensive, but the food is good — and so is the pianist. *41 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8. Tel: 359.14.49. Open in August.*

In a small pedestrian precinct around the corner from the Madeleine, **Le Moulin du Village** boasts an attractive terrace for good days and a chef who was lured away from Maxim's by the American manager. We did, however, find a few faults in our 90-franc menus. The mussel soup was creamy but oversalted, while the *gateau* of potatoes that garnished a Challans duck was positively raw under a crispy exterior.

However, the *paillard de volailles a la ciboulette* (chicken breast pounded flat and quickly sauteed, with a chive-cream sauce) was a success. The simple Chateau Peyrat 1978 Bordeaux was served in a *pichet* and fine for only 22 francs. *The arcade of 25 rue Royale, Paris 8. Tel: 265.08.47. Closed Saturday and Sunday (open Saturday in good weather; ring first).*

In the heart of the fashion district (just off avenue Montaigne), the **Elyseum** is a relatively new restaurant offering intriguing food and a winter garden with a glass roof that slides back to let the sun shine in when possible.

We liked the *terrine de daurade beurre blanc ciboulette* (fish terrine with its chive-butter sauce) and the *pot au feu aux trois poissons*, a light combination of sole, turbot and *lotte* (anglerfish) fillets, followed by a lovely melted goat cheese with walnuts. Prices averaged 115 francs per person, all included, and there is piano music at night. *19 rue Bayard, Paris 8. Tel: 723.51.25. Closed Sunday.*

In the splendid setting of the Palais Royal gardens are a couple of small restaurants with fairly good foof and lots of outside seating. At **La Gaudriole**, you must eat a full lunch or dinner a la carte outside, more expensive than within. *30 rue Montpensier, Paris 1. Tel: 297.55.49.* **Le Muscade** is the second possibility. *36 rue Montpensier, Paris 1. Tel: 297.51.36.* Both are open in August.

Rather off the beaten track, across from the 17th-arrondissement town hall is the charming **L'Enclos**. It's a newly refurbished but simple place with a rustic decor recalling a transplanted Swiss ski resort and a terrace set well back from the sidewalk. With a 50-franc menu and a la carte lunches not exceeding 100 francs, it's a Paris bargain these days.

The *sorbet a la tomate* is a savory starter on a warm day. Also light are their grilled fresh sardines, and Burgundy snails in a mildly acidic sorrel sauce with cream. But one taste of the chilled chocolate truffle with its crunchy *praline* of hazelnuts and hot chocolate sauce would leave any would-be dieter undone. It's no less than diabolical chocolate perfection. *15 rue des Batignolles, Paris 17. Tel: 387.64.51. Closed Sunday. Open in August.*

Right next door to L'Enclos is **La Truite Vagabonde**, a classic fish restaurant with a pleasant terrace and rather high prices. *17 rue des Batignolles, Paris 17. Tel: 387.77.80. Closed Sunday and Aug. 15-17.*

Well south of Montparnasse is **L'Aquitaine**, with a terrace overlooking the ivy-green artists' haunt, La Ruche; but there's also an attractive, rustic interior on two floors. Here chef Christiane Massia leads her all-girl band of cooks. A few years ago she won the considerable Merite Agricole prize, and she is not resting on her laurels. Her earthy cooking is as good as ever, and she's currently in love with fish as a specialty.

As first fish course, we tried *joues de lotte*, the cheeks of that hideous-looking anglerfish, which turned out as tasty as scallops and just as rich in butter sauce. *Magrets de canard* (slices of duck breast) are quickly santeed and served up in an amazing honey-vinegar sauce, garnished with fresh turnips. *54 rue de Dantzig, Paris 15. Tel: 828.67.38. Closed Sunday and Monday. Open in August.*

Nearer to Montparnasse, Mme. Georgette Descat has just opened up her new **Lous Landes** with a few tables outside. Cropped blond hair, T-shirt and all, Georgette is still a grande dame of cuisine, and the new restaurant keeps all the old charm, but with more space for dining.

The style is identical — fresh market produce, an emphasis on southwest France. But there's a new gimmick: a good menu at 98 francs. The crayfish with wild rice and hot foie gras of duck (not on the menu) proved that Georgette is still up to her old magic. In her new restaurant, Georgette has room for a baby grand, which the maitre d'hotel, her son Jean-Pierre, plays after lunch and dinner, when Georgette usually joins in to sing. *157 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Tel: 543.08.04. Closed on Wednesday and Jan. 1-25.*

There are countless other restaurants with outdoor facilities. Don't forget the famous **Closerie des Lilas**, open every day. *171 boulevard de Montparnasse, Paris 6. Tel: 326.70.50 or 354.54.07.*

The Forum des Halles has a good dozen restaurants that serve outdoors — for those who don't care much about food or prices. Certain grand hotels also have lovely courtyard restaurants. Among the better are the **Plaza-Athenee, the George V and the Prince de Galles.**

And the Bois de Boulogne offers some marvelous dining, particularly at the **Pre-Catelan** and the **Pavillon Royal. La Grand Cascade** is equally elegant (and pricey), but just behind it is **L'Auberge du Bonheur** with hundreds of places outside — and much more moderate prices. ■

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 05574/22811; telex: 57539). Includes: Aug. 2, 6, 8, and 9: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." Aug. 2: Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Aug. 3: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Jochum conductor, Veronika Jochum piano. Aug. 5 and 10: "Falstaff." Aug. 5, 7, and 9: "Eifersucht auf sich Selbst."

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; telex: 45600). Includes: Aug. 3: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano, Ernst Kovacic violin, Heinrich Schiff viola (Prokofiev and Tchaikovsky).

SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 06222/42541; telex: 6/3880). Includes: Aug. 4: "Ariadne Auf Naxos," Karl Boehm conductor. Aug. 6: Marilyn Horne, Martin Katz piano (Handel, Purcell, Strauss). Aug. 7: "Die Entfuehrung Aus Dem Serail," Lorin Maazel conductor.

VIENNA, International Theater (tel: 31.62.72) — Through Aug. 30: "A Brother Most Foul or Goodness! How Sad." (Mr. Pennyfeather of Baltimore).
●Beethoven-Saal, 19 Pfarrplatz 3 — Aug. 3: Little Singers of Tokyo (Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Britten, Japanese songs).
●Dom St. Stephan, 1 Stephansplatz — Aug. 6: Peter Planyavsky organ (Luebeck, Bach).
●Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 42800) — Aug. 8: Vienna flute-guitar duo, Maria Zatschek-Hiroka, Seiichi Hiroaka.
●Austrian Cultural Center, Palais Palffy (tel: 52.56.81) — Aug. 8: Hans Nast piano (Chopin Liszt).

BELGIUM

BRUGES, Flanders Festival (tel: 050/33.07.11). Schouwburg — Aug. 2: 6th International Harpisichord Final. Aug. 3: Little Venice Orchestra of London. Aug. 7: London Mozart Players, Dong Suk-Kang violin. Kathedraal — Aug. 3: 10 a.m. Mass; Veremanskoor. Aug. 5: James Christie, Michael Kapsner organ. St. Jacobkerk — Aug. 4: Little Venice Orchestra of London. St. Walburgakerk — Aug. 6: London Mozart Players, Bruges Singers. St. Gilliskerk — Aug. 8: London Baroque Players. Schutz Choir of London.
Aug. 3 and 5: Cathedral. Aug. 4: St. Jacobkerk. Aug. 6: St. Walburgakerk.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 513.70.97) — To Aug. 10: "Belgium — The Netherlands," exhibition.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 01/15.10.01) — Aug. 5: Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman. Aug. 6 and 7: English Chamber Orchestra, Pinchas Zukerman conductor/soloist, Itzhak Perlman, Neil Black soloist.
●Copenhagen Summer Festival, To Aug. 14: Includes Aug. 5 and 6: Mad Johansen flute, Niels Krarup cello, Inga Bay harpsichord, Michael Dabelsteen counterbass. Aug. 7: Scandinavian Trio: Bo Nyberg flute, Jens Egeberg viola, Monica Westheimer harpsichord. (Danish Tourist Board, Copenhagen; tel: 11.14.15; telex: 27586).

ENGLAND

BUXTON, To Aug. 10: International Festival (tel: 0298/71010). Theme: The Influence of Shakespeare on the mind of Berlioz. Includes: "Beatrice and Benedict" (Berlioz), "Hamlet" (Thomas), and exhibition on "Shakespearean Heroines."

CAMBRIDGE, Festival (tel: 35.78.51). Includes: Aug. 2: Cambridge Players (Haydn, Handel, Mozart). Aug. 3: Academy of Ancient Music (Handel, Bach). Aug. 4: Academy of Ancient Music (Haydn). Aug. 6: Fires of London (Bach).

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: Aug. 2, 4, 6 and 7: "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (Boucicault). Aug. 2, 5, 7 and 8: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 2-9: Cowes Yachting Week. (see article on page 9W).

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.23.21). Includes: Aug. 2, 4, 6, and 8: "Der Rosenkavalier." Aug. 3: "Die Zauberfloete." Aug. 5 and 7: "La Fedelta Premiata."

HARROGATE, To Aug. 13: International Festival (tel: 0423/65757). Includes: Aug. 2: King's Singers. Aug. 3: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano. Aug. 4 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra, Pinchas Zukerman conductor/violin, Eugenia Zuckerman flute. Aug. 4 at 8: Alexander Roy London Ballet Theatre. Aug. 5 at 10:30: Jake Thackeray. Aug. 6: Les Percussions de Strasbourg. Aug. 7: Young Vic Company, "The Real Inspector Hound" and "After Magritte." Aug. 8: The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, Elmer Iseler conductor.

LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — To Sept. 13: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. Includes: Aug. 2: London Sinfonietta, Simon Rattle conductor. Aug. 4: BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers, Norman Del Mar conductor. Aug. 5: Les Percussions de Strasbourg, London Sinfonietta, Elgar Howarth conductor. Aug. 6: Simon Preston organ, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Erich Bergel conductor. Aug. 7: Jessye Norman soprano, BBC Symphony Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor.
●British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To Oct. 5: "Japanese Prints: 300 Years of Books and Albums," exhibition. To Oct. 5: "Varieties of Western Woodcut," exhibition. To Oct. 26: "Ancient Olympic Games," exhibition.
●National Gallery, Trafalgar Square (tel: 839.33.21) — Aug. 2-31: "Town and Country in French 19th-Century Painting" (Millet, Monet, Manet and Pissarro).
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Aug. 2: Tallis Scholars. Aug. 4: Anthony Halliday piano (Haydn). Aug. 5: Maria Callas, reminiscences by Robert Sutherland. Aug. 6: Extempore String Ensemble. Aug. 7: Franz Schubert Quartet of Vienna (Beethoven, Schubert).
●Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31). New Shakespeare Company — Aug. 2 and 7-9: "Androcles and the Lion" (Bernard Shaw). Aug. 4-6: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — To Aug. 9: Philippe Genty Puppet Company.
●Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Ballet — Aug. 2: "Swan Lake." Aug. 4, 5, 7, and 8: "New Ashton Ballet" and "A Month in the Country." Aug. 6: "Romeo and Juliet." Aug. 9: "Manon."
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — Aug. 2 and 7: "La Vie Parisienne." Aug. 5 and 8: "Aida."
●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04). Royal Shakespeare Company — To Aug. 9: "Twelfth Night."
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company — Aug. 2: "The Yeomen of the Guard."
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — To Aug. 24: "Sir George Clausen, R.A. (1852-1944)," exhibition. To Aug. 31: Andrew Wyeth, exhibition.
●Old Vic (tel: 928.76.16) — To Aug. 23: "I Have Been Here Before" (J.B. Priestley).

PLYMOUTH, To Sept. 28: Drake 400 Commemorative Festival (tel: 0752/26.11.25) — dance, drama, exhibitions.

TELFORD, Stirchley Sports Center — Aug. 4-9: Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 01/379.67.21).

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 2-31: 4th International Drawing Biennale (tel: 0705/81.15.27).

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71). RST — Aug. 2, 5 and 6: "Romeo and Juliet." Aug. 2 and 7: "As You Like It." Aug. 4, 5, 7 and 8: "Hamlet." The Other Place — Aug. 2: "Shadow of a Gunman" (Sean O'Casey). Aug. 4, 7 and 8: "The Fool." Aug. 5 and 6: "Maid's Tragedy" (Beaumont and Fletcher).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, To Sept. 13: Helsinki Summer Concerts (tel: 90/65.96.88). Includes: Aug. 5: Kirsti Huttunen piano (Schubert, Beethoven, Chopin). Aug. 7: Suk Chamber Orchestra, Hynek Farkac conductor (Handel, Mozart).

LAHTI, To Sept. 13: Finland Festivals (tel: 9/18.27.901). Includes: Aug. 4-10: Lahti International Organ Festival.

FRANCE

AVIGNON, To Aug. 10: Festival (tel: 90/86.24.43). Includes: To Aug. 5: Jennifer Muller and the Works. To Aug. 3: Louis Falco Dance Company. To Aug. 3: "La Donna Serpente" (Gozzi), Teatro Stabile di Genova. Aug. 7-10: Avignon and Rennes Ballet.

COTE D'OPALE, To Aug. 17: Festival (tel: 21/30.82.81). Aug. 8: Claude Barthelemy jazz. Aug. 9: Christian Ferras violin, Anne-Marie Ghiardelli piano.

MENTON, Aug. 2-29: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes: Aug. 2: Jean-Bernard Pommier piano (Chopin, Bach). Aug. 5: Nikita Magaloff piano (Ravel, Beethoven, Chopin). Aug. 7: Regional Orchestra of Provence-Cote d'Azur, Philippe Bender conductor.

PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Aug. 4: Tokyo Akademiker Ensemble, Fumiki Asazuma conductor. Aug. 5: Hilliard Ensemble. Aug. 6: Karl Engel piano. Aug. 7: Musica Antiqua of Cologne. Aug. 8: Yannick le Gaillard, piano. Aug. 9: International Orchestra of Young Musicians.
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — Through Sept. 1: Sarian, exhibition. Niki de Saint Phalle, exhibition.
●Louvre — Through Dec. 1: "The Restoration of Paintings."
●Theatre en Rond (tel: 387.88.14) — "Huis Clos" (Sartre).
●Eglise St. Julien le Pauvre (tel: 757.61.05) — "Grands solistes et Jeunes talents" (Yury Boukoff piano).

SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Aug. 2: Bartholdy Quartet. Aug. 9: Ars Antiqua de Paris.

CARPENTRAS, To Aug. 12: Festival (tel: 90/63.46.35). Includes: Theatre de Plein Air — Aug. 2 and 5: "La Perichole" (Offenbach) Aug. 3: Les Freres Jacques. Aug. 7 and 9: "Ircadon," Theatre de feu de Mont de Marsan. Aug. 8: Yury Boukoff, concert. Cour de la Charite — Aug. 4, 6, and 7: "L'Infedelta Delusa" (Haydn).
Aug. 9: "Le Temps de Rever," Muance.

VICHY, To Aug. 16: Music Festival (tel: 31.68.88). Includes: Aug. 2: Ballet Company of Bordeaux's Grand Theatre. Aug. 4: Paris Life (Offenbach). Aug. 7: Great Musicians of the 19th Century, Rouen Orchestra. Aug. 9: Mireille (Gounod).

NICE, Musee Chagall (tel: 93/81.75.75) — To Nov. 3: "Spirits of Gods and Africa," exhibition.

GORDON EN QUERCY, To Aug. 15: Rencontres Estivales (tel: 41.06.40). Includes: Aug. 1-15: Symphony Stage, living music in Guyenne (Henri Vachey, Joel Doise conductors). Aug. 8: Mozart Concert, violin and orchestra.

ITALY

GROSSETO, Fortezza Medicea (tel: 0564/22534) — Through Sept.: "The Sienese State After the Conquest of the Medicis (1555-1609)."

PISTOIA, Fortezza di Santa Barbara (tel: 0573/34326) — Through Sept.: "The Second Half of the 16th Century in Pistoia."

PRATO, Palazzo Pretorio (tel: 0574/35141) — Through Dec.: "Prato and the Medicis in the 16th Century."

VERONA, To Aug. 31: Verona Summer Opera Season (tel: 23520 or 38671). Includes: Aug. 3 and 9: "Aida." Aug. 2 and 8: "La Gioconda."

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Cafe de Suikerhof (tel: 22.75.71) — English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam. Includes: Aug. 2 and Aug. 6-9: "The Woods" (Mamet).
●Sail Amsterdam (tel: 26.66.44) — Aug. 6-12: demonstrations, sailing drill exhibition, mock sea battle.
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 020/73.21.21) — Aug. 6-Nov. 11: Sailing Vessels in Dutch Graphic Art, from Brueghel's time till Jongkind, exhibition.

SCOTLAND

PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4: Pitlochry Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0796/2680). Includes: Aug. 2: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde).

ABERDEEN, Aug. 5-17: 12th International Festival of Youth Orchestras and the Performing Arts. Includes: Music Hall — Aug. 5: Music for Youth Orchestra, Milwaukee, (Copland, Dvorak). Aug. 7: Chamber Youth Orchestra of the People's School of Arts in Prague, Czechoslovakia (Kramar, Shostakovich). Aug. 8: Canberra Youth Orchestra, Australia.
●Marischal College, Mitchell Hall — Aug. 5: Hong Kong Children's Choir. Aug. 6: Choir of the University of the Andes, Colombia.

INVERNESS, Aug. 4-6: Highlands Antiques Fair, pre-1870 datelines (tel: 054.74.356).

SPAIN

SANTANDER, To Aug. 23: International Festival (tel: 942/22.69.29). Includes: Aug. 2: Spanish Radio and Television Orchestra (Brahms, Tchaikovsky). Aug. 3: Choir of Santander. Aug. 4: Spanish Radio and Television Orchestra (Rachmaninoff, Franck). Aug. 5: Circle Theater and Poetry (Frank Casta, Peter Handke). Aug. 6: Theater: "El Alcalde de Zalamea" (Calderon de La Barca). Aug. 7: Theatre: "Histoire d'un Cheval" (Tolstoi). Aug. 8: Tribute to Cerrardo Diego Nuria and Rafaelo Alberti. Aug. 9: Academy of San Martin (Scarlatti, Mendelssohn).

MADRID, Plaza de Torros las Bentas — To Aug. 30: Madrid Opera, "Carmen" (Bizet).

WALES

GOWER PENINSULA, West Glamorgan, Aug. 2: Gower Festival (tel: 044122/319). Includes: chamber and choral music, exhibition of arts and crafts, drama and poetry.

WEST GERMANY

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Festival (tel: 0921/20221). Includes: Aug. "Goetterdaemmerung." Aug. 3 and "Der Fliegende Hollaender." Aug. and 7: "Lohengrin." Aug. 5: "Parsifal." Aug. 8: "Rheingold." Aug. 9: [illegible] kuere."

BERLIN, To Aug. 10: Berlin S[illegible] Festival (tel: 263.42.50; telex: 1852[illegible]).
●Staatliche Museen — To Sept. "Images of Human Beings in We[illegible] Art," exhibition for the 150th anniversary of the Prussian Museum.
●Theater des Westens (tel: 312.1[illegible]) — Through Aug.: "Kiss me Kate."

COLOGNE, Museen der Stadt (221.23.97) — Through Oct. 19: "Tu[tankh]amen," exhibition.

HEIDELBERG, To Aug. 31: C[illegible] Festival. Includes: Aug. 2: "The [Stu]dent Prince," Stefan Gyarto conductor. Aug. 7: "The Merry Wives of W[indsor]," David Effron conductor. Aug. "Don Giovanni," Peter Osoinik conductor. (tel: 6221/21881).

HITZACKER/ELBE, 35th Hitzacker Summer Music Festival — Aug. 2: [illegible]roljov Duo, Haydn Quartet, Be[illegible] Catherine Gayer soprano (Schubert, Ravel). Aug. 3: Music and Poetry: Fables and Poetry (C.F. Gellert), T[illegible] Sonatas, Brunner clarinet, Walden Doeling harpsichord. (tel: 58.62.266).

MUNICH, To Aug. 3: Opera Festival (tel: 21851). Includes: Aug. 2: "D[ie] Zauberfloete." Aug. 3: "Tristan und Isolde."
●Der Galerie-Verein (tel: 28.50.05) — To Sept. 21: "Blinky Palermo (1964-1976)," exhibition.

OBERAMMERGAU, Through Sept. Passion Play. (Geschaeftsstelle der Passionsspiele 1980, Schnitzlergasse 6, 8103 Oberammergau; tel: 08822/4921).

TRIER, Aug. 2-4: Wine Festival (Tourist Information, An der Porta Nigra, D-5500 Trier; tel: 0651/71.84.48).

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, To Aug. 25: Festival (tel: 27996 or 27997). Includes: Aug. 2: Dubrovnik City Orchestra, Eric Bauer conductor, Hasan Sharara violin (Mozart). Aug. 3: Jovan Kolundzija violin, Vladimir Krpan piano (Brahms, Saint-Saens). Aug. 4 and 9: "Life and Death of King Richard II" (Shakespeare), Festival Drama Ensemble. Aug. 5 and 6: Orchestra of the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, Georgy Pauk conductor/soloist (Mozart, Bach). Aug. 7: Alard Quartet. Aug. 8: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare), Histrion Actors Company.

LJUBLJANA, To Aug. 28: International Summer Festival (tel: 061/21838; telex: 31645). Includes: Aug. 2: Hubert Bergant organ (Mendelssohn).

OHRID, To Aug. 20: Festival (tel: 21304 or 22304). Includes: Aug. [illegible] Stela Slejanska piano (Brahms, Bartok). Aug. 4: Slovenian Octet. Aug. [illegible] Alard Quartet. Aug. 7: Andre Navarra viola.

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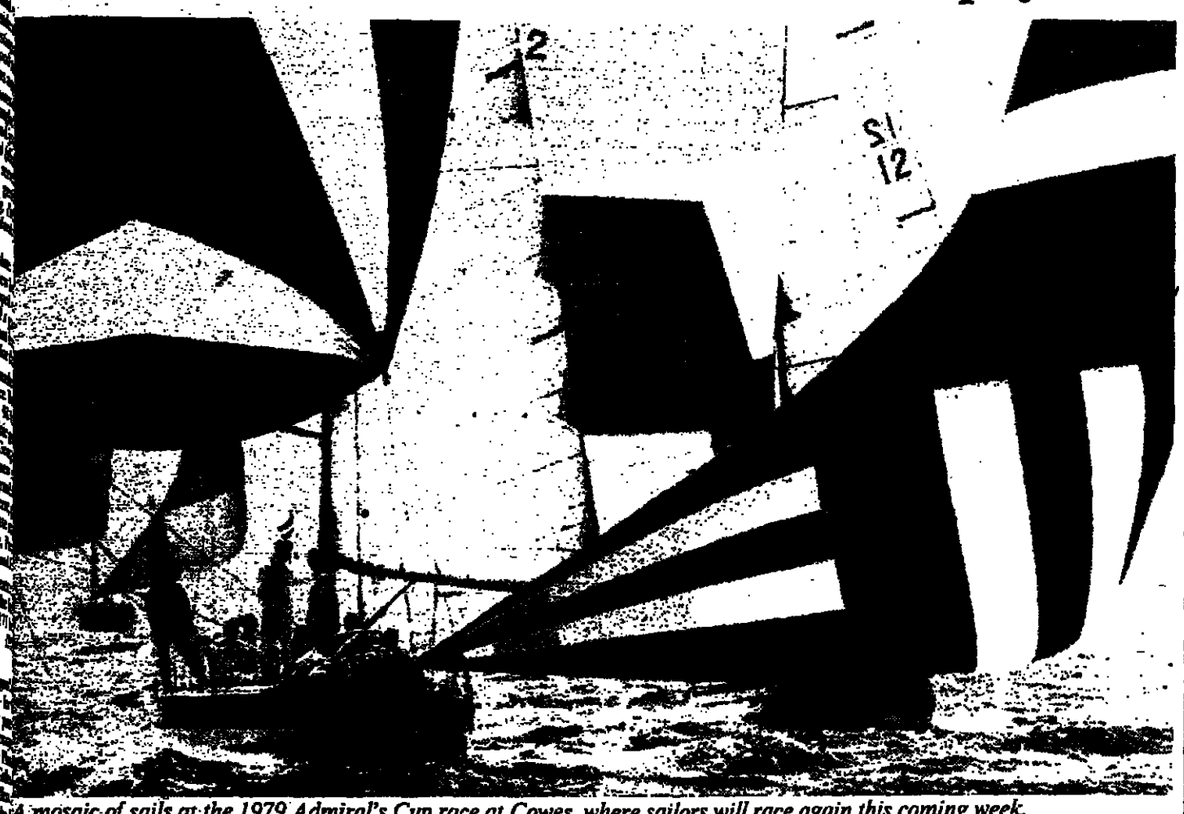
Cowes Race Week to Award Delta Trophy



A mosaic of sails at the 1979 Admiral's Cup race at Cowes, where sailors will race again this coming week.

by Jane Wilkens Michael

LONDON — In 1851, the Royal Yacht Squadron, located at Cowes on the mainland side of the Isle of Wight, organized a race around the island. Of all sail boats entered, only one was not English; was the "America" and surprised everyone by winning. Thus Cowes unwittingly gave birth to world's most famous yachting contest — the America's Cup races.

Although the America's Cup Races have been held ever since in Newport, R.I., Cowes is still

A tight race: one dramatic moment from last year's cup race at Cowes.

one of the principal yachting ports of the world and continues to sponsor the Cowes Annual Race Week, this year with yachtsmen from Holland, Germany, France, Britain, Canada, Switzerland, the United States, Belgium and Sweden competing in the nine-day affair.

"Twenty classes will be represented in the 40 races," said Captain Henry Hewlett, the chairman of Cowes' Combined Clubs Committee, "from 60 footers (Class 1) down to the 20-foot flying 15's, the favorite racers of Prince Philip and Prince Charles." The town of Cowes, in fact, gave Queen Elizabeth a Flying 15 as a wedding present.

"For the first time in history," he continued, "the Delta trophy will be presented. This new prize will go to the winner of a series of four Class 1 races." Among the top contenders are Holland's "Formidable," and the English boats "Whirlwind," "Marionette" and "Blizzard."

"We are also introducing a few new rules," said Hewlett. "Races will start at five-minute intervals instead of 10-minute intervals, and the smaller classes will have different finishing lines."

The big race, of course, is the famous, and now also infamous, Admiral's Cup, during which disaster struck last year on the Fastnet race to Ireland. Fifteen yachtsmen were killed in violent storms, and of the 306 yachts that set out, 22 were sunk or abandoned.

The Admiral's Cup, widely recognized as the world's ocean racing championship, is held on odd years and does not race this summer. But as a result of last year's disaster, next year's Fastnet will have new rules, requiring, among other things, that skippers and crews be experienced open-ocean racing sailors.

No such regulations are necessary for the less adventuresome even-year races, however. A boat needs an international offshore rating to qualify, at least one person on board has to be a member of a recognized yacht club, and there is a payment of £8 a day for Class 1 down to £2 for smaller boats.

Shorebound spectators can follow the races from a one-and-a-half-mile promenade fronting the Solent. Others watch from their boats. "But," says one yacht owner, "Cowes is really an open boatstead, and it can be a very uncomfortable experience when the north wind blows."

"Race Week at Cowes has become as much a social as a sailing event," said Leonard G. Daish, five-time chairman of the Cowes Racing Committee. "Queen Elizabeth's yacht, the 'H.M.Y. Britannia,' will be there. On Monday, Aug. 4, the Royal Yacht Squadron, which is housed in a castle built by Henry VIII, gives its annual ball. Prince Charles is expected, as usual.

"Cowes is an interesting town to visit," he continued, "having at one time or another at mooring the yachts of all the crowned heads of Europe." Napoleon had a waterfront home, and Osborne House, Queen Victoria's home, is now open to the public.

The Isle of Wight is 97 miles from London, and can be reached by taking a train to Southampton and then taking the Red Funnel Steamer, or the faster hovercraft or hydrofoil, which take only 20 minutes.

Two popular hotels on the island, the Holmwood and Fountain, are generally booked well in advance, but lodging is also available in private homes, including some quaint Victorian workers' cottages. For listings, contact the Isle of Wight Tourist Board, High Street, Newport, Isle of Wight. (Tel: (0983) 52.43.43). ■

Lambchop's Alter Ego: Shari Lewis

by Yorick Blumenfeld

LONDON — "She is my puppet," insisted the irrepressible Lambchop to her closest friend, ventriloquist Shari Lewis, at a recent taping of the "Paul Daniels Magic Show," a BBC-TV special to be aired in the fall. In a curious sort of a way, the woolly hand puppet was right. Shari uses her semi-animate creations as a vehicle to express feelings that she herself would be reluctant to reveal otherwise.

Lewis is caught in the classic dilemma of the puppeteer who is subjected to the success and popularity of her own, semi-detached extensions. Although she can identify completely with Lambchop, she frankly wants to be applauded and admired for her own talents. Part of her ambivalence stems from the fact that she sees herself as an entertainer as much as puppeteer.

"Yes, Shari would like to distance herself from her puppets after 25 years," says her husband, Jeremy Tarcher. She wants to dance, sing, conduct and continue writing books and her syndicated newspaper column for children, he explains. While she is proficient at all of these, to this viewer, who has watched her frequently, Lewis only achieves the standing of the exceptionally gifted artist when she is engaged in that inner dialogue with her most familiar creations. The magic only occurs when the hand is in the glove.

Lewis, who is an extremely self-aware person off-stage, claims she only uses her puppets "if they can be funny." She manipulates them to project different sides of her multifaceted personality. Those aspects that she finds most appealing, or to which there is the greatest response, become part of her own dramatis personae. They are then difficult, if not psychologically impossible, to discard.

The tantalizing compulsion of the puppeteer to reject the dummy, and thus symbolically to separate a segment of the psyche, has been a favored theme of scriptwriters. Its appeal is very complex, in psychological terms. Part of the fascination stems from the impossibility of the act. As children we must detach ourselves from mother's apron strings. Dramatically, we would like the puppet to do the same.

At another level, most of us were able to carry on imaginary dialogues with animals, dolls, even nonexistent friends when we were little. We abandoned playing with these alter egos, but Shari Lewis has been able to continue and develop that dialogue into maturity. "Lambchop is a much lustier character than she was two decades ago. She has a lot more self-confidence now," says Lewis. She is, of course, speaking about herself in an indirect way.

For more than two decades the master puppeteer Edgar Bergen tried to detach himself from his dummies, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd, but to no avail. The public was never interested in the rather bland Bergen. Adults wanted to laugh at his naive and charmingly innocent alter egos. Lewis, although she would not admit to it, finds herself in something of a comparable predicament. However, because she is far more multifaceted, she has not become as ensnared by her own creations.

Lewis started her stage career at the age of 2, when she pulled a rabbit out of a hat for her father, who had been appointed New York City's official magician by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. Initially, she trained as a dancer at the American School of Ballet. When an illness kept her in bed for a while, her father gave her an old-fashioned dummy. During her recuperation, she soon learned to manipulate it like an expert.

Lewis continued to study dance, acting and music. She could play 11 instruments in her late teens. Then, in the 1950s, she was "discovered" on the Arthur Godfrey Talent show. Her early dummies, such as Randy Rocket, were rather vaudevillian, but she was good enough to quickly rate her own children's program.

The 1960s were a golden time. She developed the "Shari Lewis Show" on NBC-TV and married its witty producer, Jeremy Tarcher. She invented Lambchop when she began studying Stanislavski. "I applied the method to the idea of a puppet," she explained. "You can say that I developed Stanislavski-method puppets.

"For example, one person wants something of the other person. The other person has a firm reason why the first cannot have or do what he wants. Out of that conflict comes the improvisation.

"I tell Lambchop to stop sucking her thumb. Rather than giving it up, she tries to get me to suck mine. 'Nobody ever ran out of thumb,' Lambchop says. 'Did you ever hear anyone say "Oh my God, I left my thumb at home!"?' "

Lambchop's saucy, irreverent spirit, so different from the soft-spoken, polite manner of its creator, has stood the test of time. She became the viable alter ego who made Lewis famous in the United States, Canada and England.

"Lambchop can be very beautiful," says Lewis with affection. "She handles new situations well." This viewer recently sat enthralled during some TV rehearsals in Los Angeles as Shari carried on a series of spontaneous asides with Lambchop. She used her puppet to speak to the director and the stagehands in a way that she herself never could. Three-way conversations between Shari, Lambchop and the director seemed perfectly natural.

Lewis does not recognize herself as more than an entertainer. Nor is she self-conscious about the artistic integrity of her act. Her object is to be amusing: "My joy comes from within myself. I let it flow. I don't try to handle it."

Jeremy Tarcher, who calls his diminutive, red-haired wife "doll," watches protectively over their curious menage. "Take Mr. Bearly, the puppet," he says. "Bearly is a serious character, a nice human being. And, what's more, he understands figures." (Which Lewis, by implication, does not.) Sometimes when Jeremy and Shari disagree in the privacy of their Beverly Hills home, Mr. Bearly will suddenly join in the discussion. The bear talks sense, a go-between who can maintain the peace. Words that might not be acceptable coming from them are tolerated from him, the imaginary intermediary.

There are times when the intrusions of the make-believe world become too much for Tarcher, who is now a publisher of avant-garde books in Los Angeles. He complains that the

Shari Lewis with Lambchop.

constant demand for fresh characters uttering imaginative dialogue is grueling work for his wife. American television grinds up material at an incredible rate. It is an insatiable medium that tends to gobble up puppets as well as people, he says.

Currently, Lewis is trying to escape her ventriloquist image by writing more children's books (four recent ones were chosen as Book-of-the-Month-Club selections for children), guest conducting for orchestras in the United States and Canada and working on a series of 26 half-hour variety shows for U.S. television.

But the public will demand Lambchop's return. They are as linked and inseparable as Siamese twins. And as long as Lewis can carry on a dialogue of inner fantasy, perhaps it is not important whether she is recognized as an exceptional artist (not so far removed from Japan's Bunraku theater) or somewhat patronizingly accepted as just another sidelight of U.S. show-biz. ■

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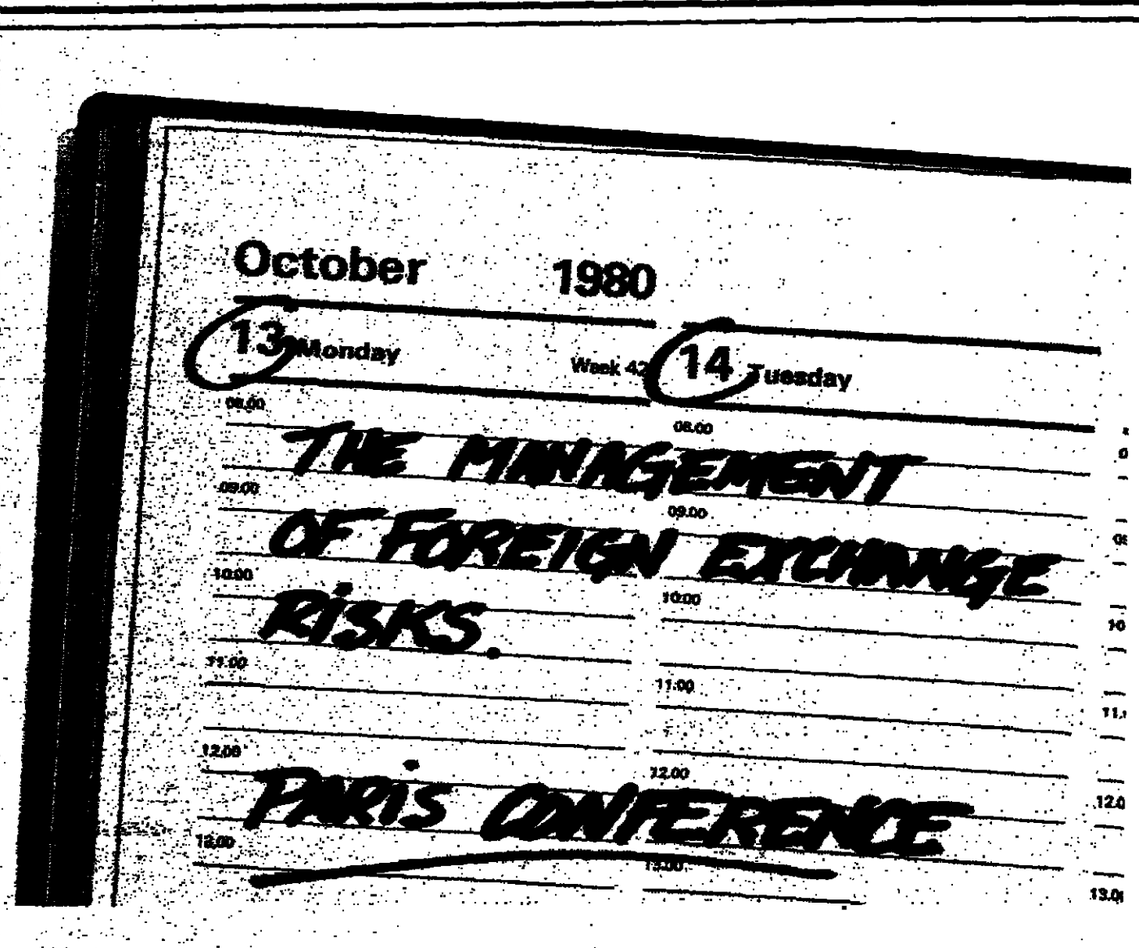

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The art market

Rediscovering Kirchner's Genius

by Gail Mangold-Vine

ZURICH — A major retrospective of more than 400 works by Expressionist painter Ernst Ludwig Kirchner at the Zurich Kunsthaus until Aug. 10 reveals Kirchner as a tormented genius. Sometimes he is confident, sometimes broken, always powerful. His life and work mirrored the first three decades of 20th-century German history.

Shown previously in Berlin, Munich and Cologne, the show is one of seven important museum exhibitions in West Germany and Switzerland this year honoring the 100th anniversary of Kirchner's birth. Several gallery shows, the publication of pertinent catalogs and two German-language books (a monograph by E. W. Kornfeld and a volume on Kirchner's drawings edited by R. N. Ketterer) indicate the level to which he has come to be regarded in these two countries, where loyalties to Kirchner run strong.

Kirchner was born in Aschaffenburg, Germany in 1880 and died by his own hand in 1938 in Davos. In Germany came the formative years, including a degree in engineering from the Institute of Technology in Dresden in 1905, the year he co-founded the "Die Bruecke" ("bridge") group. Being an artist had, by that time, supplanted Kirchner's interest in becoming anything else.

The original Bruecke members — Fritz Bleyl, Erich Heckel and Karl Schmidt-Rottluff — declared that they wanted to make all new and revolutionary work accessible. In this, the group was successful, because their Expressionist style had an enormous impact on German art, including prints and the crafts, before the movement dissolved in 1913.

Some of Kirchner's best paintings in the next few years reflect the nervous excitement of wartime Berlin. A brief stint in the army in 1915 unleashed a certain instability of mental and physical health and, shortly afterwards, Kirchner came to Switzerland in search of care and rest. Switzerland was to remain his home for the last two decades of his life.

The Alpine landscape, its life and lore, brought major changes to Kirchner's style. His influence on young Swiss artists — mainly, a Basel group known as the "Rot-Blau" ("Red-Blue group") — was great. But Kirchner always retained close ties to his homeland: Indeed, it was the coming to power of the Nazis, their banning of his art as "degenerate" and the stirrings of another war that, in addition to renewed health problems, led to his suicide in 1938.

The present exhibition at the Kunsthaus traces this development by a chronological arrangment of paintings, watercolors, drawings, lithographs, woodcuts and etchings as well as wood sculptures, carved objects and tapestries. Throughout, it is apparent that Kirchner was haunted by the need to capture the essence of his perceptions in hieroglyph form, signs through which the truth of a moment could be encapsulated.

Kirchner's "The Street," 1913.

Photos by Walter Drayer

"Dancing Woman" in wood, 1911.

Generally, his method was to flatten space, using odd, often elongated proportions, and figures with curious stances and masklike faces. The unexpected use of bright, extraordinary color was tantamount. Kirchner identified with "primitive" art because he felt it to be closest manifestation of the raw creative urge.

In the paintings of 1905 to around 1915 — nudes, portraits, bathers, street scenes, the circus — and especially in the sculpture, the influence of African art is very clear, down to recurring presence of African chairs, figures, vessels and exotic fabrics. Later, in the grandiose Alpine scapes and mountain-hut interiors, humans and animals take on a rustic quality instead. Cows and cowherds file up a mountain in an "Alpaufzug," a form of Swiss folk art; the features of wooden figures are distorted like those of typical carved masks.

It is not surprising that Kirchner was interested in the interrelated possibilities of art and the crafts. Photographs of his Berlin apartment show an exotic-looking den draped with cloth panels that he designed and that his life-companion, Erna Shilling, embroidered. In Davos, drawing cartoons for tapestries allowed the artist to work with space composition for large, entirely two-dimensional surfaces, an exercise that most certainly influenced a series of paintings and prints made after 1930. Kirchner also carved doors, panels, utensils and furniture.

Through the Kunsthaus show, the sense of Kirchner's technical virtuosity builds, as does awareness of his wide frame of references: the early Germans, like Durer and Cranach, the Japanese wood-block print, French art from Cezanne, the Impressionists, the Fauves up to Picasso. These and many other aspects of Kirchner's work are treated in the show's excellent German catalog. (Kunsthaus Zurich, Heimplatz 1, 8001 Zurich. Tel: 251.67.65.)

Other centennial exhibitions: "Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Drawings and Watercolors," at the Museum Folkwang Essen in August and September and at the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Kassel in October and November, and "Expressionism: A German Intuition" at the Guggenheim in New York, beginning Oct. 21. ■

The U.S. Versus the European Market

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The increasing stress laid on the U.S. market by the two leading auction houses in the world. Sotheby Parke Bernet and Christie's, comes out strongly in the end-of-season figures released by the two firms.

Sotheby Parke Bernet is, not unnaturally, far ahead of Christie's in the game: It bought up Parke Bernet as far back as 1966 and has now had its New York base for 14 years. As the current season came to an end on July 31, its net sales in North America are about $248 million. This is more than half of Sotheby's worldwide sales for the first time ever. The huge figure represents an increase of nearly $100 million over the previous season and doubles the total for the 1977-78 season.

There is no question that the firm is stepping up its American operations. The decision to open a new location in a block-long, four-story building at 72nd Street and York Avenue in September removes any doubts on that score. The Madison Avenue galleries will then be reserved for paintings, prints, sculpture, jewelry, books, stamps and coins — in other words, the upper end of the market.

The activities of PB-84, the company's East 84th Street division devoted to inexpensive sales, will be transferred to York Avenue. More than plain figures, this shows that Sotheby's now intends to conduct its U.S. operations much as it does its English auctions, with its complex pyramid of events and daily run-of-the-mill sales.

This shift of emphasis may have been partly spurred by Christie's huge efforts to build itself up in New York — not unsuccessfully. Out of a total worldwide of £153 million, U.S. sales alone stand for £49, close to one-third of the amount. While Sotheby's New York sales jumped by 64 percent, Christie's sales doubled.

Does it all mean that a massive shift of the world auction market from Europe to the United States is to be expected in the future? Most probably not.

A closer look at U.S. sales shows that the two auction houses have been scoring under well-defined conditions and in some areas only.

The most striking fact is the phenomenal success of one-man shows. Large collections of paintings formed by well-known personalities properly drummed up through sophisticated public relations campaings have done extremely well, despite the economic recession. The case of the George R. Hann collection of Russian icons and objets d'art handled by Christie's will remain in market annals as an example of what can be achieved in the United States.

Hann (1890-1979), born in Birmingham, Ala., was graduated from Andover and Yale. A lawyer by training, he eventually became a pioneer in air transportation. It is not known precisely how he became involved in Russian art or who guided him in his purchases, but in the 1930s he acquired a large number of icons, mostly from the warehouse attached to the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, where thousands of religious images removed from Orthodox churches were stored, many to be sold off to foreigners.

The Communists, who were trying their hardest to eliminate religion, removed thousands of icons to the famous icon museum established in Moscow in 1892. Some of the best stayed in the museum. Thousands of others were sold off by the Soviet government, which was in need of foreign currency.

By and large, however, Western businessmen and diplomats willing to acquire old masters and medieval objets d'art — such as the 12th-century German champleve enamel plaques sold in the Von Hirsch collection last year — showed little interest in icons, which were virtually unknown to them. For some reason, Hann was bold enough to venture into the field.

Only one other substantial collection of icons built up at the time by French ambassador Jean Herbette has come up on the market since then — in 1973 at Christie's in London. It comes nowhere near Hann's, which had some remarkable pieces widely publicized by repeated exposure in exhibitions all over the United States. Christie's organized a European program followed by a New York program of receptions, previews, some remarkable lectures and even a performance of Russian liturgical songs. On D-day, the Hann sale duly registered world-record prices. A 16th-century work of the Moscow school, "The Ascension," went up to $84,000, and the sale was an unprecedented success.

With variations, the story repeated itself with several important collections of paintings offered on the market in New York. Only one day after Sotheby Parke Bernet impressed the world with the Chrysler-Garbisch Collection of Impressionist and Modern masters, in which a Picasso became the most expensive 20th-century master at $3 million, Christie's took over with the Henry Ford II collection, selling the most expensive Van Gogh ($5.9 million) followed by the most expensive Cezanne.

Moscow-school "Ascension."

In short, spectacular pieces from well-advertised collections did brilliantly. But less spectacular pieces occasionally flopped, which end-of-season press-releases don't mention. There was the striking case of a remarkable portrait by Cezanne in the Garbisch collection that sold for only $154,000. A bit smallish for a museum, it failed to arouse interest and, characteristically, was bought by a European dealer with a remarkably good eye, Jan Krugier of Geneva.

A glance at the departmental rate of progression over last season released by Sotheby's is highly revealing as to what sells well in the United States and what does not. Photography is up by 195 percent, but tapestries have dropped by 60 percent. "Antiquities" — objets d'art from the ancient world including Greece, Rome and Western Asia — have sagged slightly, and Islamic works of art have fallen by more than one third. While the Islamic drop may merely reflect the worldwide trend, antiquities and tapestries do not. In the main, they are rarefied fields for which a U.S. auction house is the worst possible proposition.

This is not due to the lack of collectors but to geography. Unlike Europe, where London and Paris have a high concentration of connoisseurs who are potential buyers, their opposite numbers in the U.S. are widely scattered. If their financial means are limited, they cannot afford the trip to New York or Los Angeles. If they are millionaires, they can't either — their time is too valuable and they are better off paying a dealer three times the price for a $1,000- or even $2,000-item than wasting time on the off chance that they might be tempted.

It is as easy, relatively speaking, to gather a crowd of millionaires at a Garbisch-Chrysler or Henry Ford II sale of Impressionists as it is hard to attract them to an auction of objets d'art or furniture with few really top works.

This is why New York has been for many years the favorite hunting ground of French dealers in furniture and porcelain. More generally, auctions that have not enjoyed a barrage of publicity still offer more bargains to the man who knows than they do in London or Paris. In broad terms, competition from private buyers gets tough at U.S. auctions only on the millionaire level in obvious areas, mostly paintings.

For that reason, Europe is unlikely to lose its position as the first auction market for objets d'art, old master drawings and paintings for many years, even though many of these are eventually channeled into U.S. collections by the trade.

David Hockney at the Tate

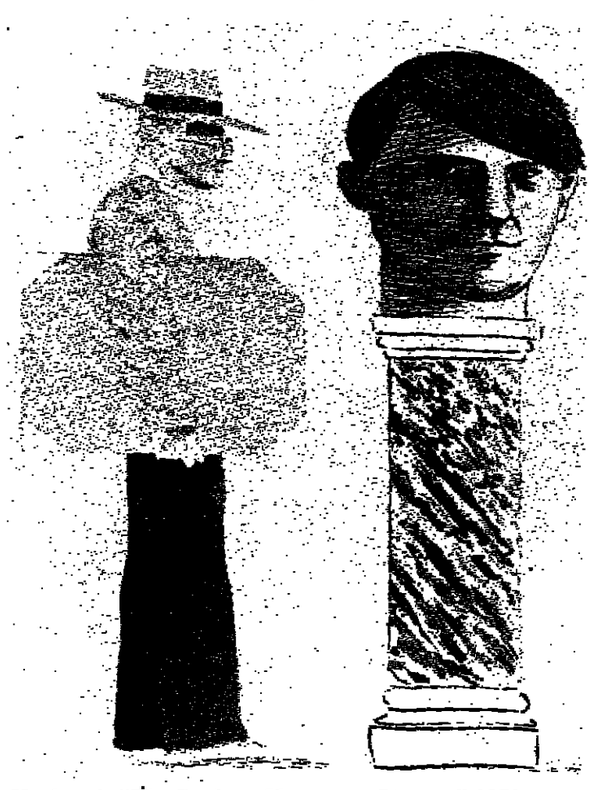
LONDON — The rather scrappy catalog of the Tate Gallery's David Hockney exhibition, "Travels with Pen, Pencil and Ink," has a photograph on the front of Hockney in white suit, enormous spotted bow tie, enormous owlish horn-rims.

It must have been taken a few years ago because the glasses are now smaller, the pose less ebullient. And much of the exhibition isn't about travel but has portraits of his friends. The show was assembled by the Petersburg Press for the Yale Center of British Art, New Haven, and has been touring the United States for two years. It is now at the Tate until Aug. 3.

The exhibition consists of drawings and prints and covers a period of nearly 20 years. Hockney is essentially a graphic artist; his paintings lean heavily on graphic conventions. He first made his reputation while still a student with some jokey, sly paintings and drawings that don't wear very well today.

He became a serious artist in the mid-1960s and produced some fine paintings and drawings of great skill and directness. This lasted until the mid-1970s. His more recent work has been disappointing, the paintings badly executed and careless, the drawings slick and formularized. The inevitable result, no doubt, of the kind of over-exposure and uncritical adulation he has received from both critics and mass-media alike.

The current exhibition, although not very well chosen, has its moments. Some of Hockney's best prints are those he made to illustrate the works of the homosexual Greek poet Constantine Cavafy. These were done in the mid-1960s, before Gay Liberation hit England.



Hockney's "The Student: Homage to Picasso," 1973.

It was quite courageous for Hockney to relocate Cavafy's male lovers in the seedy bedsitters of the Notting Hill area of London. The line is tender but unsentimental, presenting such relationships as absolutely normal and straightforward. It is difficult to realize today just what an achievement that was 15 years ago.

Hockney's more recent drawings are more personal records of lovers and friends, picked out with colored crayon, pencil or pen. The array of bored young men sitting still to be drawn or half-naked asleep in bed becomes tedious because these have none of the feeling of those earlier works.

And by illustrating Cavafy's poems, but translating it into his own experience, Hockney was able to both distance and, paradoxically, make the illustrations far more personal than any of these bright butterflies pinned in a moment or two on a cruise, in a Californian apartment or Tuscan villa.

Some of the better later work is of women, of Celia Birtwhistle ("Celia is one of the few girls I know really well"), and of Hockney's mother, looking worn or tired. But even the much praised crayon drawings of Celia become repetitive after a while.

See one and it looks brilliant. See half a dozen and the technique is revealed as a brittle formula; each drawing adding little to the first.

The show is open on Saturday from 10 to 6, and on Sunday from 2 to 6.

— Paul Overy

'Actuel': Making a Hit With Hip News

by Joel Stratte-McClure

PARIS — A journalist poses as the European representative of Arab Corporated & Co., installs himself in a Bordeaux hotel room and chronicles how the city fathers come begging for petrodollars.

A crisply captioned color picture story recounts a day in the life of Iranian President Bani-Sadr — from the moment he wakes up through the tea and prayer sessions. Another snapshot collage provides a close-up view of American GIs' search for sex and decadence in the Philippines.

An investigative report probes the real force behind the coup in Liberia; another expose checks out the shady banking practices of Michele Sindona; another explores the need to be powerful and rich in Dallas; another traces emerald smuggling in Colombia.

Double-page photographs show how to ski on volcanic ash, a death ritual practiced by elephants and how to arm wrestle a robot.

A telephone conversation is surreptitiously taped between an executive and his demanding mistress, teen-agers are asked to talk about their first sexual experiences and a cover story discusses the relationship between punk rock stars and their mothers.

Actuel, a 10-month old Life-size monthly magazine, has earned a quick reputation as one of the more brutal, candid and zany publications in Europe today by printing these and other imaginative stories. Its editors, writers and photographers have managed, like discriminating human vacuum cleaners, to give some zest to everything that's in, out, coming, going or standing still in today's world.

Although Actuel uses some journalistic techniques that are embarrassingly self-indulgent (they recently had a white reporter in black face work in a factory for two months), the magazine successfully paces itself with demanding, old-fashioned reportage, exciting visual material and an entertaining layout that almost makes the publication come alive in a reader's hands. The vitality, content and bravado have made Actuel *must* reading among the young in France (not to mention Belgium and other French-speaking countries) today — or at least a necessary snob item on a lot of coffee tables.

Actuel's owner and editor, Jean-Francois Bizot, is a weathered, no-nonsense veteran of the May 1968 era in France. He prefers working at night in the magazine's rue Reaumur offices here, where a staff of 20 blithely convey the disorganization often associated with creativity. He keeps a cigarette going, speaks English with an American accent, complains about being tired, recalls how he was recently interviewed with his shirt off, tries to make the magazine's management sound democratic and claims that there's nothing original about his product or surprising about the fact that sales are reaching the 300,000 mark. But he has trouble describing the key to Actuel's success and says he is not sure there's a conscious formula.

"We are a post-television magazine because we make extensive use of photographs but also tell stories in depth," says Bizot, while criticizing the current state of the French print and broadcast media. "We are a little of Paris Match in 1935, a little of Life in the '40s, a little of Stern in the early '50s and a bit of Rolling Stone in the '60s and '70s. We report reality as it appears to us, based on our own experience."

The current Actuel is the third generation of a publishing venture of the same name with much of the same editorial staff. Bizot and company put out the second Actuel between 1970 and 1975 (the first had appeared in 1969 and covered mainly "musical" ground) in an effort to keep the spirit of '68 alive. *That* Actuel had a tight dogmatic political line but was in the French foreground in terms of treating new developments like ecology, women's liberation and alternative lifestyles.

"We folded it because we were bored and were obligated to satisfy the intellectuals," explained Bizot. "We got a lot more attention when we stopped publishing than when we were in business."

Between 1977 and 1980, Bizot and company regrouped and published two annual Actuel almanacs composed of personal manifestoes describing experiences that ranged from writing books to being punk.

"We're more mature now, and this version of Actuel reflects the aging process," says Bizot, who owns 95 percent of the company, spent a half million dollars getting the new magazine off the ground and is familiar with advertising agencies and profit/loss statements. "The cliches don't work anymore, politics is not black and white and there's action that must be reported by people who don't think the world will end tomorrow."

Actuel's staff and free-lance contributors come from diverse backgrounds. Bizot claims that employing people who have worked in factories or who follow Zen rather than "straight" journalists may explain why the magazine reaches such a varied readership.

"We don't have an overall angle or objective except to entertain, which is very rare in a country in which the press is either very politicized or very specialized," Bizot contends. "We cover the things that *we* want to know about and that other people are probably interested in."

Although Bizot claims there's no rhyme or reason to the magazine's content, he tends to mix stories in several different areas in each issue: science (such as robots working in factories), business (running a dictatorship), adventure (weekending with the Afghan rebels), culture (living with aborigines in Australia), medicine (sampling every tranquilizer) and politics (Is it better to live in Hungary than France?). In addition, there are the snapshot photo stories (tracing a shirt from its manufacture in New York to a disco in Paris), emotional stories (the drowning of a deep sea diver) and trend pieces (the rise of German rock star Nina Hagen).

"I don't think there's a word for the final product, and I think that because we experiment some of our ideas fall flat," Bizot explains, while describing how he gets more story ideas from the Third World than from the United States. "But our raw energy and enthusiasm keep us going and keep the reader interested."

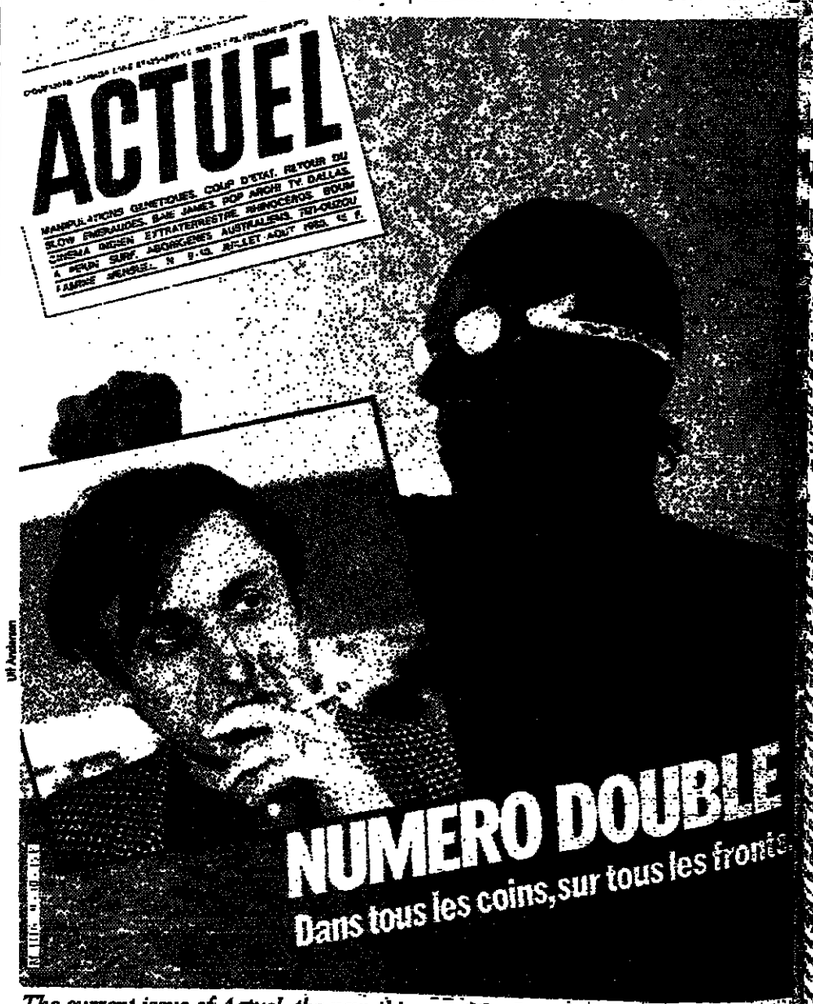
How long can Bizot keep readers excited?

"Visually, Actuel is currently the most interesting magazine in the world," says Paris-based American art director Bill Butt. "Their text is important but the design is enough to keep me buying the magazine."

Adds Claude-Jean Bertrand, a professor of journalism at Nanterre, "It's exceptionally interesting, especially in terms of what there is in France. Some of the stories are too gimmicky, but it will be interesting to watch them grow."

Bizot has numerous plans for growth. This month, for example, he is sending an envoy to the United States to talk to American publishers about the possibility of launching an English-language Actuel there.

"American magazines today are mostly specialized, concentrating on geographical regions or gardening," he says. "I think it's about time a French journalistic concept penetrated the market."



The current issue of Actuel, the new chic monthly. Inset: Owner Bizot.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Lloyd's Agrees to Pay Record Marine Claim

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Insurance underwriters at Lloyd's of London said yesterday they had agreed provisionally to meet the largest marine insurance claim in world history, totaling $300 million.

The claim arose when cracks were discovered in the cargo insulation systems of three liquified natural gas carriers being built for El Paso Natural Gas at Avondale Shipyards in New Orleans, La. El Paso Natural Gas and Avondale Shipyards sought damages from Kaiser Aluminum, Conch LNG and Conch affiliates — the firms that designed and installed the tanks — and from various insurers.

The previous largest marine insurance loss, according to the Guinness Book of Records, was for $44.7 million when Olympic Bravery, a Lloyd's-insured crude oil carrier, ran aground off the coast of France in 1976.

China Approves 1st U.S. Bank Office

PEKING, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The First National Bank of Chicago has been given permission to open the first representative office in China of any U.S. banking group, a bank official said today.

The official said the new office, approved in principle by the Chinese in May, 1979, is expected to begin operations in October.

In January, 1978, First Chicago became the first major U.S. bank to establish a correspondent relationship with the Bank of China. It has made banking agreements with China for joint ventures out of Hong Kong.

FTC Challenges U.S. Steel Cement Unit Sale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission yesterday challenged the planned sale by U.S. Steel of its cement-producing division to Lehigh Portland Cement for $138 million. An FTC anti-trust official said Lehigh officials had said the deal would not be made if the FTC objected. No Lehigh spokesman could be reached.

U.S. Steel issued a statement in Pittsburgh saying it had not told the FTC that the deal was off. It said it "continues to believe the transaction to be pro-competition and fully within the standards of appropriate law." The FTC alleged that the takeover could harm competition in the manufacture and sale of portland cement.

Lehigh was to acquire the assets of a U.S. Steel subsidiary, including Portland cement plants at Buffington, Ind., and Hannibal, Mo, yesterday.

The FTC, which said it would consider ordering the sale canceled or requiring Lehigh to divest the two plants, gave the companies 30 days to respond and scheduled hearings before an administrative law judge starting Sept. 15.

U.K. Passes Midland-Crocker Deal, 3 Others

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — The British Department of Trade announced today that the following mergers will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, effectively authorizing them to proceed:

Midland Bank with Crocker National; Midland Bank with a majority interest in Trinkhaus und Burkhardt; and agrochemical interests of Boots with agrochemical interests of Fisons.

U.S. Analysts Gloomy on Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — Economists who thought U.S. consumers were about to get some price breaks now see mainly broken hopes.

Until recently, analysts had expected the consumer price index to rise much more slowly in the summer and early fall. They had envisioned perhaps an annual rate of gain as low as 5 or 6 percent in the current quarter, down from 15 percent in the first half.

Now they say an easing still is likely, but it will not be that dramatic. "I look for consumer prices to rise at an annual rate of 9.4 percent in both the third and fourth quarters," said Lacy Hunt, chief economist of Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank.

And that is only the near-term bad news. The 1981 bad news is that most forecasters think the consumer price index will be rising at an annual rate close to 10 percent. Moreover, some say, the rate may be accelerating before this year is over.

The outlook has turned gloomier largely due to the recent surge in food prices. The latest evidence of this was an Agriculture Department report yesterday that between mid-June and mid-July, farm prices rose 5.2 percent, one of the sharpest one-month increases on record.

Analysts also reason that continued high rates of inflation, in turn, will tend to keep interest rates close to current levels. High inflation and high interest rates would tend to hold down the recovery from the current recession, one that most analysts expect to begin around year's end.

If consumer prices rise at an annual rate of about 10 percent next year, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics said, any recovery is unlikely in real incomes, those adjusted for inflation. Moreover, he said that he expects much of the inflation next year to be in food prices, and that costlier food tends to depress consumer spending especially severely by reducing discretionary income.

A rise in interest rates would further undermine the earlier optimism about this summer's price trends because those hopes had been based partly on this spring's sharp drop in home-mortgage interest rates, which figure importantly in the consumer price index. Many economists also lowered their inflation forecasts when Congress refused to pass the Carter administration's oil conservation fee, which would have increased gasoline prices.

But now analysts such as Sam Nakagama, chief economist at the brokerage firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., expect the effects of the heat and drought in the Midwest and South to linger for some time. All in all, Mr. Nakagama said, food prices will probably add two percentage points to the consumer price index over the next year. And contributing to the dismaying outlook on inflation are difficulties with monetary policy, productivity trends and labor costs.

Relative Moderation

The outlook has deteriorated even though economists acknowledge that the consumer price index for July, due for release Aug. 22, may rise by 8 percent or even a bit less. They expect this relative moderation because of lower mortgage rates, softening prices of gasoline and the fact that many food-price increases have not yet reached consumers.

Discussing monetary policy in congressional testimony last week, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker reaffirmed the Fed's determination to continue to slow the growth in the money supply. But neither he nor many private economists expect the Fed's program to have much effect on inflation for some time.

Inflation is coming down to the "core rate" of about 9 or 10 percent, Mr. Volcker said. "That core rate is roughly determined by trends in wages and productivity," he told the congressional hearing. In neither area is the outlook very bright.

Productivity, usually defined as output per man-hour, has been declining since the end of 1978. Earlier this week, the Labor Department announced that productivity in the nonfarm business sector dropped at a 4.1-percent annual rate in the second quarter, the largest quarterly decline since the 4.7-percent drop in the second quarter of 1974.

When productivity declines, the effect of wage increases on business costs is expanded and the result is strong upward pressure on prices. Wage increases were subdued during 1978 and 1979; they generally failed to keep up with inflation. Analysts attribute this lag in part to the government's wage guidelines and in part to the fact that workers' expectations of inflation had not caught up with the real thing.

Thus far in 1980, workers and unions are making a strong effort to catch up. A panel of The Conference Board, a business-research group based in New York, recently forecast that first-year wage and benefit packages for major unions bargaining this year would average 9.5 percent, up from 9 percent in 1979. The Conference Board looks for the upward pressure on costs to ease somewhat in 1981.

But the relief is likely to be slight. The consulting firm of Data Resources, for instance, estimated that unit labor costs will rise 10.2 percent in 1981, compared with 11.6 percent in 1980.

Economists had hoped that the recession would get rid of much of the inflation. Reduced sales, they reasoned, would lead to price cuts. There has been a good deal of that, but analysts suggest that it may be almost over. In one sector hit hard by the recession — automobiles — prices of both new and used cars have been rising lately.

Earlier this week, the Commerce Department announced that its index of leading indicators climbed 2.5 percent in June. The index is made up of economic statistics that usually rise before an upturn in the economy, such as common-stock prices, and on the average the index has led the beginning of recovery by about three months. If that pattern holds this time, pressure from increased consumer demand could help keep inflation high.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Umberto Agnelli, chairman of Fiat Auto Division and deputy chairman of Fiat, has been named deputy chairman of Istituto Finanziario Industriale, the holding company controlled by the Agnelli family and headed by Mr. Agnelli's elder brother, Giovanni. The move appeared to clear the way for Umberto Agnelli to someday take over the chairmanship of the Fiat empire. Cesare Romiti succeeds Mr. Agnelli as managing director of Fiat, a key position in the company's future negotiations with unions and government officials.

* * *

Hertz, the car rental company, has named Austin Reid director of finance and administration for its European operations. Mr. Reid was formerly managing director of Hertz United Kingdom. Colin Felgate, director of finance and administration, has been appointed general manager of Hertz in France.

* * *

Douglas Cornwall has been appointed president of National Advanced Systems (Europe), a subsidiary of National Semiconductor, and will direct the corporation's activities in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and South America.

Umberto Agnelli

Douglas Cornwall

* * *

Peder Paus, vice president and representative in charge of the Oslo office of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, has become an executive director of Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. in London. Bernard Doran, a vice president replaces Mr. Paus.

* * *

First National Bank of Boston has appointed Senior Vice President Constantin Boden head of the bank's European division, succeeding Senior Vice President Peter Fischoeder, who has been named head of the loan review division. Senior Vice President James Page 2d has been named general manager of the bank's operations in the United Kingdom, succeeding Ira Stepanian, who returns to Boston as head of the bank's commercial banking function.

NYSE Mixed As Dow Falls 3.84 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Prices were little changed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 2 points at the outset, was down 3.84 points to 931.48 at closing, after losing 0.86 points yesterday. Advances and declines were nearly even among the 1,885 issues traded. Volume amounted to about 46.5 million shares, down from the 54.6 million traded yesterday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was being torn by institutions loaded with cash to invest and profit takers uncertain about the course of the economy.

Since mid-April, the Dow average has climbed about 177 points in a spring-summer rally as strong as many observers have ever seen. Institutions do not want to be left out of it.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1A, fell to a seasonally adjusted average of $373.5 billion in the week ended July 23 from $374.6 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, M-1B, declined to an average of $394.4 billion from $395.5 billion a week ago.

Divided Outlook

Brokerages are divided in the outlook for the market. Bostian Research Associates told clients this week that it was selling out its entire model portfolio. But Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith issued its first "buy" recommendation in three years. The report was distributed last week, but only made news wires late yesterday.

Citibank, meanwhile, said it is holding its prime rate unchanged at 11 pct. The decision came as money market analysts debated whether interest rates may be poised to go higher again. Chase Manhattan and Chemical Bank cut their prime rates to 10.75 percent last week and Citibank went to 11 percent last Friday.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller acknowledged that government reports indicate that the recession is bottoming out and a recovery should get under way in the fourth quarter.

Nevertheless, President Carter is to propose a tax cut during a major economic speech next week. Mr. Carter apparently is concerned by the nation's unemployment rate, which reached 7.8 percent in July. The 0.1 percent rise, however, was smaller than analysts had anticipated.

U.S. construction spending in June fell 2.3 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $215 billion, the Commerce Department said. The decrease followed a rise of 2.8 percent in May to a $220.1-billion rate. The June level was 4.7 percent below the year-earlier rate.

Pilkington: Family Firm Turned Giant

By Sandra Salmans

ST. HELENS, England (NYT) — The torch will be passed at Pilkington Bros. this September when Antony Pilkington takes over the chairmanship from his distant cousin, 60-year-old Sir Alastair Pilkington. The event is notable in that Mr. Antony — as he is known at the company to differentiate him from sundry other Pilkingtons in and around this small town in west-central England — will be the fifth generation of Pilkington to lead the company since the family founded it more than 150 years ago.

It had no great vocation for a particular job," Mr. Antony, 45, recalled of his career with the company, "so it seemed fairly natural to go into the business."

Pilkington Bros. is no mere repository for unemployed family members, however. It is one of the largest companies in Britain, among the world's largest producers of flat glass and a major supplier to the automobile and housing industries. Though it is a 20th-century corporation, it remains deeply committed to this small company town where the family has lived since the days of William the Conqueror. It is so paternalistic that it even pays for its employees' false teeth.

Pilkington Bros. went public 10 years ago, but it has managed to keep things firmly within the family grasp. In addition to Sir Alastair and Mr. Antony, the 18-man board of directors includes David Pilkington, who oversees personnel, and Dr. Lawrence Pilkington, formerly head of the company's optical division.

Until their retirement last spring, other directors were Arthur Pilkington, Mr. Antony's father and formerly a top executive of the company, and Lord Pilkington of St. Helens, Lawrence's older brother, who led the company for 24 years before yielding the chair to Sir Alastair in 1973. Lord Pilkington, 75, remains honorary life president.

The Pilkingtons, like most of the old industrial families of England, keep a low profile. In some circles, Lord Pilkington is better known for his service on several government commissions than for making glass.

Although several of the Pilkingtons, including Mr. Antony, David and Lord Pilkington, are millionaires, they tend to live modestly, mainly on the outskirts of St. Helens; Mr. Antony lives in a village in Cheshire, making his 20-minute commute in a Ferrari, his only visible extravagance.

That the Pilkingtons continue to play a leading role in the company is to a great extent because the company still makes its headquarters in this Merseyside town of 190,000, sandwiched between Liverpool and Manchester. The largest private employer in St. Helens, with a work force of 12,000, "Pilks," as the company is known locally, gives the town what little color and cultural life it possesses.

Branch of the Tree

The Pilkingtons' commitment to remain in St. Helens was reinforced in 1963 with the construction of a 12-story, glass-sheathed headquarters.

"You weren't allowed to live in London and come up a couple of days a week," said Sir Alastair, recalling the terms of his employment in 1947. "You were expected to dedicate yourself to the company."

That Sir Alastair came to St. Helens at all is because of the sort of eccentricity that is supposed to run through great British families. When one of the Pilkingtons of St. Helens lost his parliamentary seat after World War II, he turned to his other occupation — tracing the Pilkington family tree. That led him to Alastair Pilkington, then studying science at Cambridge, whose branch of the Pilkingtons had broken away at least 15 generations before.

The board of directors, after sniffing about the "very irregular" method of introduction, agreed to bring the young man to St. Helens as a potential family director. "I looked round and thought it looked rather fun, making glass," recalled Sir Alastair, "so I decided to stay. It was one of the best decisions that I ever made."

It was also good luck for Pilkington Bros. In 1958, Sir Alastair invented the float process, in which molten glass floats on a bath of molten tin until it becomes perfectly flat and lustrous. The process — estimated to be 10 times more efficient than the old grinding and polishing technique — has been a boon to glassmakers in general and Pilkington in particular. In the last fiscal year, licensing income helped swell the company's after-tax profit to nearly $150 million on sales of $1.4 billion.

The float process helped transform Pilkington from a medium-sized English company into a giant multinational and, before it went public, the largest family-owned company in Britain.

It is impossible to determine precisely how much of the stock is still family-owned, but one insider estimated that it might be as high as 40 percent. "We wouldn't be an easy company to take over," admitted Mr. Antony.

For the Pilkingtons who are both shareholders and employees, the relationship between family and company is complicated. Sir Alastair insisted that there has not been any nepotism at the company for years.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

EEC Said to Fear Cut In Japan Cars to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Etienne Davignon, head of industrial affairs for the European Economic Community, was reported to have told U.S. Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt yesterday of fears that Japan will export more cars to Europe if the United States restricts its own car imports from Japan.

Mr. Davignon also spent time on a two-day visit to Washington discussing steel exports to the United States by the nine EEC countries. Both European and and U.S. officials refused to say anything about the substance of the discussions.

Move Tied to Glut on World Market

Nigeria Said to Cut Oil Production 10%

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — Nigeria reportedly has slashed oil production 10 percent because it has been unable to sell some of its high-priced oil on glutted world markets, U.S. oil industry sources said yesterday.

The sources said the reported cut by the supplier of about 12 percent of U.S. oil imports — the second-largest foreign supplier of petroleum to the United States — amounted to 200,000 barrels a day and left Nigeria's daily oil production at 2 million barrels. The move was applied to oil that Nigeria had not been able to sell, the sources said.

The report of the production cut could not be confirmed at the Nigerian Embassy in Washington, where telephoned inquiries were unanswered.

Saudi Arabia, whose exports to the United States account for nearly 20 percent of U.S. oil imports, has not reduced its daily output of 9.5 million barrels despite the world oversupply.

A reliable source, who, like others, asked not to be identified, said the reported Nigerian reduction might only be temporary because "some people still are trying to line up new long-term deals."

"The cut relates to inability to place the oil. Apparently, they haven't found all the buyers they want," said Marshall Thomas, markets editor of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly. "They could have cut their price, but they've chosen not to do that."

The reported reduction would be the first major production cut by an Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries member since Libya, Kuwait and several other OPEC states cut output by about 1 million barrels a day April 1.

Nigeria's oil prices are among OPEC's highest. The oil affected by the reported cutback, called Forcados crude, is one of Nigeria's medium-grade oils and sells at an official price of about $37 a barrel to producers with long-term contracts.

The Saudis sell higher-quality oil for $28, and individual cargoes of Nigerian Forcados are selling for about $34 a barrel on spot markets — down $7.50 since last fall and off $3.50 Dlrs since June — as refiners try to dump unneeded supplies.

According to the Energy Department, Nigeria exported an average of 923,400 barrels of oil a day to the United States in the first four months of 1980.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 1, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9552	4.569	109.12 *	47.12 *	0.2221	—	6.844 *	117.96 *	35.32 *
Brussels (c)	28.63	66.86	15.9425	6.8967	3.2662 *	14.6395	—	17.219	5.1525
Frankfurt	1.7915	4.182	—	43.18 *	2.125 x	91.80 *	6.267 *	107.91 *	32.33 *
London (b)	2.333	—	4.1945	9.6863	1.967.00	4.5613	66.76	3.8738	12.915
Milan	842.40	1,971.50	471.09	202.69	—	451.77	29.53	599.65	152.41
New York	—	2.3325	0.5577	0.2404	0.1186 *	0.5714	0.0349	0.6094	0.1805
Paris	4.156	9.693	231.25 *	—	4.916 x	212.36 *	14.5145 *	249.92 *	74.81 *
ECU	1.4106	0.6027	2.525	0.537	1,189.64	2.7548	48.5154	2.343	7.8127

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
N.A.	Belgian fin. franc	N.A.	0.2017	Hong Kong $	4.957	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.32
0.863	Canadian $	1.1587	N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	0.1787	Schilling	12.712
0.1886	Danish krone	5.536	0.0192	Israeli £	51.965	0.4662	Singapore $	2.145
0.0231	Drachma	43.225	3.7244	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2685	0.2397	Swedish krona	4.1717
0.0201	Escudo	49.674	0.2046	Norw. krone	4.8875	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6871
0.2724	Fin. mark	3.671	0.0139	Peseta	72.05	0.0044	Yen	227.10

£ Sterling: 1.10725 Irish £.

(c) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Houston Firm Tops NYSE With 'Money, People, Acreage'

Superior Oil's Comeback Belies Early '70s Prospects

HOUSTON (NYT) — After 50 years of operation as an independent oil and gas production company, Superior Oil found itself on the decline in the early 1970s: Production was decreasing, reserves were slipping and exploration was given less importance under a diversification program.

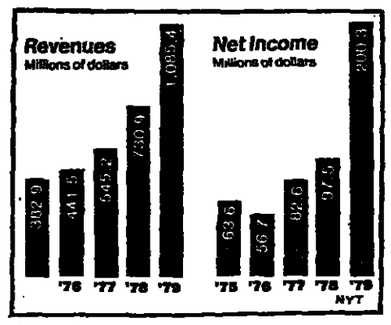
At that point, Howard Keck, chairman and son of the founder, decided to re-emphasize the company's energy roots. In 1972, he persuaded Joseph Reid, a graduate of Harvard Business School and an executive with Trunkline Gas, to join as a senior vice president. Under Mr. Reid's leadership, Superior undertook an aggressive program to buy acreage for exploration and hire the technical and financial experts crucial to an aggressive energy concern.

Superior now boasts the highest-priced stock on the New York Stock Exchange. It has 4 trillion cubic feet of proven reserves of natural gas and 277.3 million barrels of crude oil, holds 15.9 million acres of undeveloped exploration properties and is managed by some of the top exploration, production and financial people in the industry.

Wednesday it reported that second-quarter earnings rose 41.2 percent, to $68.6 million, or $2.70 a share, up from $48.6 million, or $2.42 a share, on a 35.4-percent revenue gain to $350.6 million from $258.9 million.

Since 1975, Mr. Reid, who was named chief executive earlier this month, has wooed 750 professional and managerial employees away from companies such as Exxon and Mobil. In the process, Superior drew a lawsuit from Mobil for allegedly raiding its exploration talent.

Last year the company made its first public debt offering in 24 years, $300 million of notes and debentures floated to finance acquisitions, federal leases and restructure outstanding debt. Earlier this year it completed the acquisition of Canadian Superior Oil, in which it had held a 50.1-percent interest, and began negotiating a so-called amalgamation with McIntyre Mines of Canada, which owns 37 percent of Falconbridge Minerals, the world's largest nickel producer.



Analysts say they expect Superior's strong performance to continue because it is an independent producer with the rare ability to replace oil and gas production with new discoveries.

Robert Garrison 2d, director of research at Underwood Neuhaus & Co. in Houston, said the reason most companies cannot do so is that they lack one of three crucial components that make a top-notch explorer: money, people and acreage. Superior, he said, has all three.

According to Mr. Garrison, Mr. Reid, 51, has an "innate sense of priorities." One of those is the "willingness to work with and bring in strong people" such as H.R. Hirsch, 46, senior vice president of exploration; Charles Barney, 54, senior vice president of production; and Edward Story, 36, vice president of finance.

Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Barney joined Superior from Mobil in 1976 and 1975, respectively. The Keck-Reid management team hired about 40 key managers from Mobil, and about 200 others from other major oil companies.

Mr. Story and several financial managers are former Exxon personnel. Mr. Story had reached the position of exploration and production controller by age 35, uncommonly young for such responsibility at the nation's largest oil company. The controller, Richard Lydecker Jr., was the senior vice president of finance for Exxon's word-processing systems division, Vydec, until he joined Superior last year.

The Canadian Superior acquisition and the McIntyre transaction represent the first of a series of moves to consolidate the company's interests.

Canadian Superior's leases include 9 million of the company's total 15.9 million net acres of undeveloped land and offshore tracts worldwide. Of that, 1.4 million acres are in the United States.

Superior also plans an acquisition attempt for the remaining outstanding shares of McIntyre Mines, of which it now holds 53 percent. The proxy for a tender offer was prepared last week.

Venezuela Gets Loan

LONDON, Aug 1 (Reuters) — The Venezuelan government signed a $1.8-billion syndicated Euroloan here today after Credit Lyonnais said in Paris that it had withdrawn its participation. Commerzbank said it had replaced Credit Lyonnais as a co-lead manager. The seven-year note purchase agreement effective from today's signing carries a split rate of 5⅛ percent over London interbank offered rates for the first three years and 3½ percent over Libor thereafter, a consortium member said in London.

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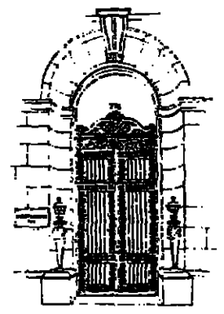

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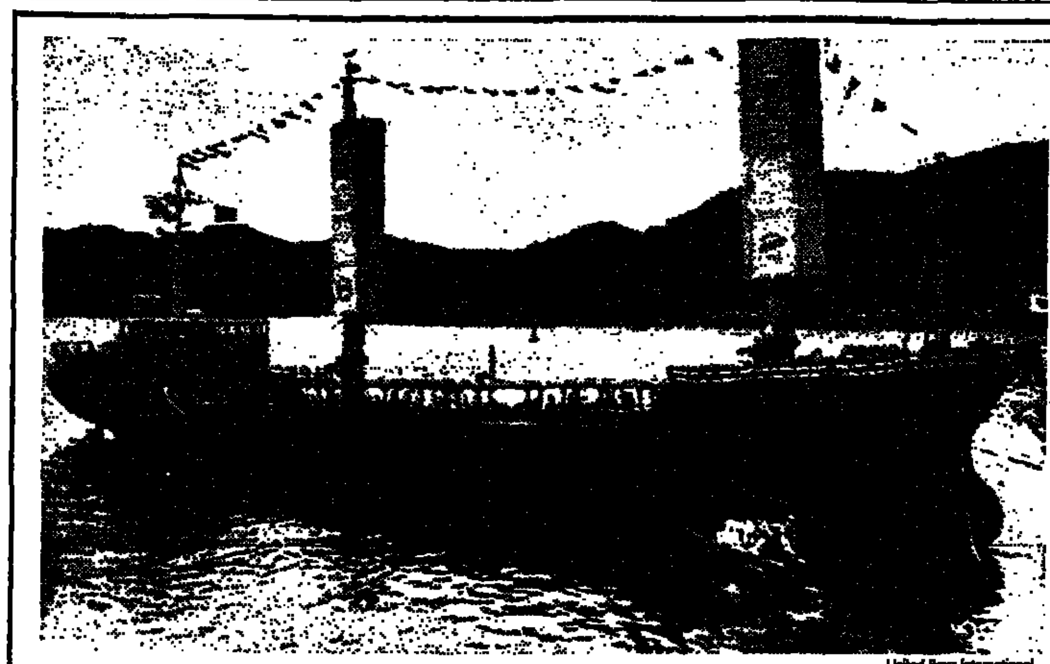

United Press International

SAIL POWER — The world's first sail-equipped oil tanker was launched yesterday at Imamura Shipyard in Kure, Japan. The Shin-Aitoku Maru, using twin sails (shown folded) and fuel-efficient engines, consumes half as much fuel as conventional tankers and needs only eight crew members. A microcomputer switches the ship to sail power automatically when the wind is high enough, and adjusts the sails according to the wind velocity and course.

Pilkington: Family Firm Turned Giant

(Continued from Page 11)

"You could be sure you would be looked at if your name were Pilkington," he said, "but you would be treated as if your name were Smith."

A blurring of lines marks the Pilkingtons' relations with employees who, like them, have worked for the company for several generations. After Antony Pilkington's photograph appeared in a local paper, he received an anonymous note from an employee who lamented the he looked "scruffy" with his suit jacket unbuttoned.

Although Pilkington is not strike-free, the old family connection makes shop stewards more conciliatory than usual in Britain, according to Peter Horan, a regional officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, to which half of Pilkington's St. Helens work force belongs.

He complained that the company is paternalistic when it comes to negotiations. "They won't negotiate," he said. "They believe they have a divine right to set standards."

"We aren't paternalistic anymore," insisted Antony Pilkington. But in terms of the company's retired employees, he added, "It's quite difficult to take away things that people have." Continuing a Victorian-era custom, the company foots part or all of the cost of pensioners' dental bills, eyeglasses, television licenses — an annual charge in Britain — heating and even seeds for the garden.

The company also dominates the town's political life, with no fewer than 12 of the 54 town councillors — including the current mayor — Pilkington employees.

With only one Pilkington currently in middle management and most of the others heading toward retirement, the Pilkingtons are resigned to the probability that their role in the company will steadily decline.

"I don't think it vital that a Pilkington head Pilkington Bros.," said Antony Pilkington. "But I think there would be a general sadness if there were not a single member of the family in the company."

BSC Depreciates Its Fixed Assets By $2.9 Billion

LONDON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — British Steel, which announced Tuesday the largest yearly loss ever recorded by a business enterprise — a trading deficit of $1.3 billion for the fiscal year that ended March 29 — has also depreciated its fixed assets by $2.9 billion.

In a detailed explanation accompanying its 1979-80 financial results, the ailing government-owned steelmaker said the write-down was due to closures and redundancies because of the dim forecast facing the corporation. BSC warned that because the prospects for steel sales are continuing to worsen, a further write-down may be necessary.

BSC said the write-down of its existing assets was prompted by the recognition in April, 1979, that its "installed plant capacity was more than it could reasonably expect to utilize in future."

In detailing the drastic depreciation of its assets, BSC said the $2.9-billion write-down was due to the reduction in output, already decided upon, from the 21.5 million tons of steel it made last year to 15 million tons this year, and what that entails in plant closures, payments to workers being dismissed, overcapacity at existing plants and new factories being canceled.

Corporation spokesmen noted yesterday that the estimated write-down was made before the three-month strike that ended April 2, and warned that "the corporation is not yet able to determine whether this level is sustainable and whether the remaining asset values will be recoverable."

Alberta Raises Crude Oil Price $1.74 a Barrel

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Acting without consultation or prior agreement with the Canadian government, Alberta, the country's largest producer of oil and gas, announced an increase yesterday of $1.74 a barrel in the price of light crude oil.

The move was Alberta's first, cautious response to the breakdown that occurred last Friday in negotiations between the provincial and federal governments over energy pricing and sharing. The failure of talks between Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Peter Lougheed, the province leader, precipitated a new crisis in Canada's troubled federal-provincial relations.

For the moment, a showdown was averted by the moderate size of the increase that Alberta's energy minister, Mervin Leitch, disclosed yesterday. In Ottawa, the federal energy minister, Marc Lalonde, said the Cabinet would accept the decision because it was exactly the increase Mr. Trudeau had proposed last week.

Ottawa contests Alberta's right to set prices on its own for products entering interprovincial trade, but Mr. Lalonde, still hoping a settlement eventually will be reached, made it clear that he would not contest the Alberta decision for the moment.

Alberta had been selling its oil for $12.83 a barrel, or about one-third of the going world price. The decision to start closing the gap was made formal at an all-day meeting Wednesday between Mr. Lougheed and his legislative caucus. Mr. Leitch promised that there would be no additional increases before Oct. 1.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Bridgestone Tire

6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	256,870.	203,600.
Profits	14,590.	12,710.

Fuji Photo Film

6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	225,390.	165,300.
Profits	10,670.	9,870.

United States

American Natural Resources

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	590.1	516.6
Profits	16.52	18.52
Per share	0.71	0.81
6 Months	**1980**	**1979**
Revenue	1,560.	1,200.
Profits	3.06	4.48
Per share	3.06	3.14

Connecticut General

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,248.5	1,211.4
Profits	78.0	74.7
Per Share	1.88	1.80
6 Months	**1980**	**1979**
Revenue	2,474.0	2,406.9
Profits	122.5	127.5
Per Share	2.96	3.08

White Motor

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	246.3	311.1
Loss	37.68	5.65
Per Share Loss	4.03	0.73
6 Months	**1980**	**1979**
Revenue	538.4	636.8
Loss	51.43	11.52
Per Share Loss	5.01	1.51

Alcoa Begins Project For Brazilian Smelter

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — Aluminum Company of America said its Brazilian affiliate, Alcoa Aluminio, broke ground yesterday for a bauxite refining plant and aluminum smelter on the northern coast of Brazil. Alcoa said the project will cost more than $900 million.

The company said that in the project's first phase, Alcoa Alumino plans to build a 500,000-metric-ton-a-year refining plant and a 100,000-metric-ton smelter.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 1, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) ..... 8.5pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 700.35
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 697.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 714.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 849.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & Cie PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.54
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.38
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 11.99

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 104.8c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £90.5oxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 22.68
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 12.90
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 29.98

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 300.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 602.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 115.25
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 527.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.30
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.40

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 37.40
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 72.80
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 22.66
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 35.98
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 73.04
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 21.26

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 46.93
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 15.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.06
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 10.60
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 14.14
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 10.75
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 15.37

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1.482
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 32.14

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 514.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 295.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr ..... $ 49.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 371.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 53.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 342.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 225.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.00
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 74.87

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 24.00
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 58.00
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 62.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 142.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.25
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 79.75
— (d) Romatac-Invest ..... SF 410.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 375.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 205.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.42
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.19
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.17

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 11.67
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,000.29
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 10.38
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 17.98
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ..... $ 307.24
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.50
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd ..... $ 1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.18
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.50
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.68
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 22.10
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 28.79
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,189.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 36.41
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 7,526.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 241.75
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 155.20
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 63.13
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 18.74
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.43
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 4.31
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 506.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 121.90
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 131.86
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 12.66
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 177.58
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 22.86
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 7.96
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 62.00
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.26
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 87.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 47.01div
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,412.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 15.16
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ..... $ 31.92
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $ 87.80
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 37.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 14.15
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 16.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.48*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.46*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 97.77
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 39.79
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,493.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 10.90
(d) Rento Fund ..... $ 58.08
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 769.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.31
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 11.24
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 57.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.53
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.30
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 14.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 35.09
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 58.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.67
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ..... $ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 469.48
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 20.00
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 95.65
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,473.51

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM
ARROCEROS STREET, MANILA

METRO MANILA SEWERAGE AND SANITATION PROJECT
CONTRACT N° CS-1 AND CS-2

1 July 1980

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION TO BID

The Republic of the Philippines, through the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, hereinafter called MWSS, expects to invite bids about October 15, 1980 from prequalified contractors for the following Collection System Construction:

Contract N° CS-1 Pandacan Area, and/or,
Contract N° CS-2 Dagupan Area

The work for Contract N° CS-1 includes, but is not limited to the supplying of all materials, labor, and equipment for the construction of a siphon across the Pasig River and the supplying and laying of approximately 31 km of sewer mains and laterals of various nominal diameters ranging from 200 to 900 mm, including about 4700 of single (100 mm) and double (150 mm) service connections and ancillary work.

The work for Contract N° CS-2 includes, but is not limited to, the supplying of all materials, labor, and equipment for the construction of a siphon across the Estero de Vitas and the supplying and laying of approximately 59 km of sewer mains and laterals ranging in size from 200 to 1200 mm nominal diameter, including about 5200 of single (100 mm) and double (150 mm) service connections and ancillary work.

Contracts are expected to be awarded on or about January 1, 1981 and it is anticipated that the work items shall be completed in about twenty-four (24) months for Contract N° CS-1 and thirty (30) months for Contract N° CS-2.

The Project Areas are located within the City of Manila. General Data for major items of work are in the prequalification documents.

The estimated Construction cost ranges from U.S.$7.0 to U.S.$8.5 Million for CS-1 and U.S.$12.0 to U.S.$14.5 Million for CS-2.

The work will form part of the program designated as the Metro Manila Sewerage and Sanitation Project currently being undertaken by MWSS. The Project is funded in part by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank Loan N° 1814 PH). It is intended that a portion of the proceeds of the World Bank loan be applied to foreign currency requirements for these contracts. Prequalification is, thus, limited to contractors from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland.

Prequalification applications are invited from civil works contractors experienced in the work involved in laying sanitary sewer pipes or other pipes and able to demonstrate sufficient financial and managerial capability to undertake this type of contract. Minimum prequalification criteria are stated in the prequalification documents.

Foreign companies wishing to prequalify are strongly urged to form a joint venture with a Filipino contractor, although this is not mandatory.

All joint ventures shall be for the purpose of prequalification, bidding, and executing the work.

Prequalification documents may be obtained starting on July 15, 1980 from the

Business Management Office
Office for Special Projects
Metro Manila Sewerage and Sanitation Project
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
Third Floor, Producers' Bank Bldg.
Buendia Avenue Extention, Makati
Metro Manila, Philippines

upon payment (non-refundable) of Two Hundred Pesos (P200.00) per set.

Prequalification forms must be completed in the English language and received by the Business Management Office at the above address. The final time for submittal of prequalification documents is 2:00 PM, Manila Time, September 30, 1980. However, prospective bidders are encouraged to submit the documents earlier to facilitate evaluation of prequalification statements.

By October 15, 1980, prequalified contractors will be selected and notified. On or after October 15, 1980, Contract Documents will be made available to prequalified contractors on payment of the required fee which will be properly stated in the invitation to Bid.

Address all other communication to "The General Manager, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, Attention: Project Manager, Metro Manila Sewerage and Sanitation Project, P.O. Box 1251, MCC, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines, Telephone Numbers: 85-48-85 and 88-38-04. Cable Address: "MWSS", Manila, Telex: 22671 MWSS PH".

OSCAR I. ILUSTRE
Acting General Manager

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
		AAR							
		APS							
		AVC							
		AZL							
		AZL pf							
		AcmePr							
		AcmeU							
		Action							
		ActionCp							
		AdmRes							
		AdmRus							
		Adobe							
		AeelsCp							
		AeroFlo							
		Aeronca							
		AfilCap							
		AfiliHso							
		AfiliPub							
		AirExpr							
		AlskAir							
		AlbaW							
		Alcolac							
		AlleoCp							
		Alphal							
		Altamil							
		Altec							
		Altec pf							
		Amdhl							
		AmAgro							
		AmBilt							
		AmBrd wt							
		ABusPd							
		AmCapCp							
		Alsraell							
		AMzeA							
		AMzeB							
		AMdBld							
		AMotIn							
		AmPetf							
		AmPlan							
		AmPrecs							
		AScIE							
		AmSeat							
		AmTec							
		AmTec pf							
		AndrJcb							
		Andrea							
		AngloC							
		Anthony							
		ApIDIg							
		ApldDev							
		AquitCd							
		ArgoPt							
		Armatrn							
		ArrowA							
		Arundel							
		Asamer							
		AskinSvc							
		Astrex							
		Atco Ind							
		AtlsCM							
		AtlasCp wt							
		AutoTrn							
		AutoSw							
		AVEMC							
		— B—B—B —							
		BRT							
		Badger							
		Baker							
		BanFd							
		Bangor wt							
		Banistr							
		BarnesE							
		Barnwl							
		BarryRG							
		BarthS							
		BaruchF							
		BasRsNY							
		BnfStA							
		BnfStB							
		BergEnt							
		BergnB							
		BernzO							
		Beverly							
		BicPen							
		BigV Sup							
		BillyKld							
		BinkMf							
		BioRad B							
		BioRad A							
		Blessng							
		Blount							
		BodinAp							
		BoltBer							
		BowVal							
		Bowmar							
		Bowne							
		Bowne wt							
		BradfdN							
		Branch							
		Braniff wt							
		Brascan							
		Breeze							
		BroDart							
		BrooksP							
		BrnFA							
		BrnFB							
		BrnF pf							
		Buell							
		Bulldex							
		Burgess							
		Burnsin							
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		CK Pet							
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		CHB Fd							
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		CagleA							
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		Camco							
		Camnll							
		CmpChb							
		CdMarc							
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		CapitlFd							
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		Cenvill							
		Cetec							
		ChampHo							
		ChmpPd							
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		ChilmCp							
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		CityGas							
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		Conrock							
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		ConsRet							
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		Courtld							
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		Curtice							
		Cyprus							
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		Diodes							
		DomeP							
		Domtr							
		DorcGs							
		DblyB							
		Downey							
		DrFair							
		Dunlop							
		Duplx							
		Dplx pf							
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		EECO							
		EarthRes							
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		Ehren							
		ElAudD							
		Electrog							
		ElecAm							
		Elsiner							
		EmsCaro							
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		Gerber							
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		GntYel							
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		GoldWH							
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		Hampton							
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		IntProt							
		IntSeaw							
		IntStrtch							
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		IroqBrd							
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		Jaclyn							
		Jacobs							
		Jensen							
		Jetero							
		Jetronic							
		JohnPd							
		JuniperP							
		Jupiter							
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		KTells							
		Kalistad							
		KapokT							
		KayCp							
		KenaiCp							
		Key Co							
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		Kidde wt							
		KirArk							
		KingRad							
		KirbyEx							
		Kit Mfg							
		Kleinerts							
		Knogo							
		KuhnStr							
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		LSB							
		LaBarge							
		LaMaur							
		LiPnl							
		LakeSh							
		Landmk							
		LazKap							
		LeaRnl							
		LeePh							
		LehighP							
		LeisureT							
		LibtyFb							
		Lightolr							
		LincAm							
		LloydsE							
		Lodge							
		Lohmn							
		LoewT wt							
		Logicon							
		LaGen							
		LouisCe							
		LundyEl							
		Lydall							
		LynchCp							
		— M—M—M —							
		MCO Hldg							
		MCO Res							
		MacAnFor							
		Macks							
		Macrod							
		MePS							
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		ManrC							
		Marinda							
		Marm pf							
		Marshin							
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		Matrix							
		MaulTec							
		McDow							
		McKeon							
		Means							
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		MediaG							
		Meenan							
		Mepoint							
		MEMCo							
		MercSL							
		Metex							
		Metpth							
		Metrocar							
		MichGen							
		MchSug							
		MidldCo							
		MidlGls							
		MissnIT							
		MichlE							
		MiteCp							
		MonMg							
		MoogB							
		Moog A							
		MtgGth							
		MortnSh							
		MotlSM							
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		MovStr							
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		— N—N—N —							
		NFC							
		Narda							
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		NatEdu							
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		Norl pf							
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		OzarkA							
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		PageP							
		PallCp							
		Pantast							
		Paradyn							
		ParkCh							
		ParkEl							
		Parsons							
		PatFash							
		Patagon							
		PatPtl wt							
		PeerTu							
		PenEM							
		PenTr							
		PECo							
		PenRE							
		Penril							
		Pentron							
		PepBoys							
		PepCom							
		Perini							
		PerryDr							
		PetLew							
		PetLe pf							
		PhilLD							
		Phoenix							
		PicNPay							
		Pier 1 wt							
		PionrSys							
		PlonTx							
		PitWVa							
		PitDM							
		Pittway							
		Pizzain							
		PlacrDv							
		PlantInd							
		PlyGm							
		PneuSc							
		Polaron							
		PostCp							
		PrairleO							
		PratLmb							
		PratRd							
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		PrpCT							
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		PrudBld							
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		StrutW							
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		SunCityl							
		Sunair							
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		SunJr							
		SupFdS							
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		SupSurp							
		Supron							
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		Tenney							
		Tensor							
		TerraC							
		TetraT							
		TexcoCda							
		TexasAir							
		TexAEng							
		ThorCp							
		ThreeD							
		Thriftm							
		Tidwell							
		TolEd pf							
		ToppsG							
		TorinCp							
		TotlPet							
		TotlPet wt							
		TownCtry							
		Towner							
		Trafalr							
		TrnsLux							
		TranOil							
		TrnsTec							
		Tredwy							
		TriSM							
		TriaCp							
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		TurnrC							
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		Vishay							
		VisualG							
		VolMer							
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		WadelEq							
		Wainoco							
		Walbr							
		Walco							
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		Wang B							
		Wang C							
		WardsCo							
		WshPost							
		WRIT							
		Watsco							
		Wthfrd							
		Welman							
		WeldTu							
		WescoFn							
		Wstbrn							
		WstFin							
		WhitCbl							
		Whitehall							
		Wichita							
		WillcxG							
		Wmhous							
		WilsnB							
		Winkim							
		WisP pf							
		WolfHB							
		WkWear							
		WwEnay							
		Wrathr							
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To our readers. . .

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92200 Neuilly, France.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأهل

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 31, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
135	Abti Prce	$20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
200	Acklands	$13⅝	13½	13½	
240	Agnico E	$15⅝	14⅞	15	
725	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
328	Alta Gas A	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
185	Alta Nat	$25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
100	Algo Cent	$25¼	25¼	25¼	
377	Algoma St	$34¼	34	34⅛	
900	Andres W A	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
257	Atco A	$27	26⅞	27	
263	BP Can	$47	46	46⅝	— ⅝
521	Bank N S	$33½	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
134	Baton B	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
100	Bell Can	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
150	Bralor Res	$15	14⅞	15	
180	Bramalea	$12	11⅞	12	
250	Brenda M	$37	34½	37	+ ¾
600	BCFP	$16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
255	BC Phone	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
120	Brunswk	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
420	Budd Con	$7	7	7	
620	CAE	$22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
126	Cad Fry	$26	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
151	Cal Pow A	$19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
540	Camflo	$30⅛	29⅜	30	— ½
150	C Nor West	$25⅛	24⅞	25	— ½
200	C Packrs	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
125	Can Perm	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
144	Can Trust	$27	27	27	— ⅛
100	C Tung	$30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
158	CCablesy A	$9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ½
158	Cdn Cel	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
158	CGE	$29	29	29	
981	CI Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅞	27	
212	CanP Ent	$24½	24⅛	24½	
725	Cdn Nat Res	$21⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅝
100	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
150	C Utilis	$22⅞	22½	22½	
176	Condel Oil	$34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
100	Cara	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
100	Cassiar	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
100	Celanese	$7⅜	6⅞	7	
100	Cherokee	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
110	Con Distrb	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
160	Con Fordy	290	285	285	— 5
100	Conventrs	$17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
175	Conwest A	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
145	Coseka R	$21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅝
100	Craigmt	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
100	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13½	13½	
100	Cyprus	$22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
150	Czar Res	$17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
155	Daon Dev	$11	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
142	Denison	$49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
101	Dickensn	$18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅝
165	D Bridge	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
172	Dofasco A	$38	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
100	Dom Store	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
151	Du Pont A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
100	Dylex L A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
170	Electhome	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
100	Emco	$12	12	12	— ¼
156	C Falcon C	$71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	— ¾
117	Fibre Nik	$132	129	131	
100	Fed Ind A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
125	Fraser	$17	17	17	+ ¼
100	Fruehauf	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
125	G M Res	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100	G Distrb A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2300	G Distrb w	480	470	475	+ 5
16800	Gibraltar	$13½	13¼	13½	
10700	Gratt G	$14	14	14	+ ¼
3300	Granduc	320	310	315	
5800	Gt. Forest	$54	53⅝	54	+ ½
26201	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
400	H Group A	475	475	475	+ 25
1000	Hard Crp A	200	195	200	+ 10
12240	Hawker	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
61	Hayes D	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1618	H Bay Co	$25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
3343	IAC	$11⅛	11	11	
820	Indal	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
28	Indesmin	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1⅝
355	Inland Gas	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
23	Int Mogul	$9	9	9	
9125	Inter Pipe	$18½	18¼	18⅜	
16100	Ivaco	$19	19	19	
1585	Jannock	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7032	Kaiser Re	$31⅞	31¾	31¾	
4850	Kam Kotia	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
3610	Kelsey H	$27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
30582	Kerr Add	$18⅛	17½	17½	
7948	Labatt A	$24	24	24	
100	Lab Min	$70	70	70	— ½
2250	Lacana	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1100	LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5	5½	
2807	LL Lac	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
10508	Loblaw Co	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅞	
1625	MICC	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2850	Mclan H A	$17	16⅝	17	
700	McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
210	Bst Mrtic	360	360	360	
29958	Merland E	510	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10191	Mitel Corp	$32⅝	30⅝	32½	+ 1½
750	Molson A	$33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
100	Molson B	$31½	31½	31½	
15145	Moore	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	
8325	Murphy	$34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
700	Nat Trust	$25	25	25	
73600	Noranda	$27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
35713	Norcen	$35½	34⅞	35	— ½
1900	Nowsco W	$27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
46460	Nu-West A	$25	24¼	24⅝	— ½
19750	Oakwood	$20	19½	19⅝	— ¼
19700	Oshawa A	$9½	8⅞	9½	+ ½
11630	Pamour	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
2050	PanCan P	$84	83	83	
2850	Pembina	$12⅛	12	12	
2625	Petrofina	$62½	61¾	62	— ½
300	Peyto Oils	$27	27	27	— ½
800	Phonix Oil	$8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
575	Pine Point	$35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
9500	Place G	305	305	305	— 5
16380	Placer	$22⅝	21⅞	22	
7820	Ram	$24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
1100	Redpath	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5200	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
900	Reichhold	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
74250	Revna Prp	218	195	215	+ 20
4715	Roman	$49	48	48	— ½
1600	Rothman	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
13252	Sceptre	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
23673	Shell Can	$34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅜
51933	Sherritt	$14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
720	Sigma	$41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
4588	S Sears A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8280	Skye Res	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
1135	Slater Stl	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
1922	Southm	$37	36¾	37	— ½
500	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	— ¼
73571	Stelco A	$35⅝	35¼	35½	— ½
1520	Steep R	475	450	475	+ 25
24670	Sulpetro B	$27	26½	26¾	— ⅜
1120	Suncor pr	$27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
5680	Teck Cor A	$21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
18400	Teck Cor B	$19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
400	Teledyne	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
13885	Tex Can	$125	120	124½	— 4
37515	Tor Dm Bk	$32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
221	Torstar B	$27	27	27	— ½
2015	Traders A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
12645	Trns Mt	$14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
33300	Trinity Res	$16⅝	15¾	16⅝	— ⅛
8964	TrCan PL	$24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
5000	Turbo Cl B	$26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
14120	UGas A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
8320	Union Oil	$42	40⅝	40⅝	— 1¼
5841	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6½	6½	
6450	U Keno	$46⅞	44¼	46	— ¾
5100	U Siscoe	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
800	Un Carbid	$32	31½	31¾	+ 1¼
16850	Versil Cor	$17¼	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
1800	Vestgron	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1537	Weldwod	$25	24⅝	25	
6125	West Mine	$19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
3125	Weston	$27	26¼	26½	+ ¼
10650	Willroy	$10	9⅞	10	
2348	Woodwd A	$27⅜	27¼	27¼	
8400	Yk Bear	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 6,850,341 shares

Bondtrade Index

August 1, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.37	81.952
Previous	N.Q.	N.Q.

Tokyo Exchange

August 1, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	187	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	177
Asahi Glass	460	Mitsubi Chem.	234
Canon	623	Mitsubi Corp.	678
Dai Nip. Print	514	Mitsubi Elec	195
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	386
Fuji Photo	585	Mitsukoshi	426
Hitachi	276	Nippon Elec.	418
Honda Motor	560	Nippon Steel	129
C. Itoh	409	Sharp	570
I.H.I.	142	Sony Corp	2,190
Japan Air L.	2,370	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	895	Sumitomo Chem.	129
Kao Soap	420	Sumitomo Metal	148
Kawasaki Steel	129	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	413	Takeda	540
Komatsu	367	Teijin	133
Kubota	376	Tokyo Marine	603
Matsu El. Ind.	718	Toray	226
Matsu E. Wks	580	Toyota	760

New Index: 469.44; Previous: 470.98
Nikkei-D.J Index: 6,788.38; Previous: 6,819.63

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, July 31, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30987	Bnk Mont	$29⅞	29½	29½	
100	Con Cmt	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
1000	CIL	$27¼	27	27	+ ½
2250	Con Bath	$17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
1225	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15	15	— ¼
1006	FCA Intl	285	285	285	— 4
436	Imasco	$26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
11842	NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
3104	Power Cp	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
200	RollandA	$8	8	8	
9880	Royal Bk	$54½	53¾	53⅞	+ ½
1300	Steinbrg A	$22	21⅞	22	— ½

Total Sales 997,351 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 1, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	394.06	396.45
Toronto	2,193.15	2,197.38

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

China Tops Russia In U.S.-East Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — China replaced the Soviet Union as the United States' leading Communist trading partner in the first quarter of the year, primarily because of President Carter's grain embargo against the Soviet Union, the U.S. International Trade Commission said yesterday.

The ITC said U.S. trade with 14 Communist countries showed a $1.5-billion surplus for the United States during the first quarter, contrasting with an overall U.S. trade deficit of $8.8 billion.

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Friday in Switzerland for a national holiday.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 1, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	8⅞ - 9	5⅛ - 5¼	17 - 17⅛	12 - 12¼
2M.	10¼ - 10⅜	8½ - 8⅝	5⅝ - 5⅞	16⅛ - 16⅜	11⅞ - 11⅝
3M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	8⅜ - 8½	5⅜ - 5½	15⅞ - 15⅜	11⅞ - 12
6M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	5⅜ - 5½	14⅜ - 14⅝	11⅝ - 11⅞
1Y.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	7⅝ - 7⅞	5⅛ - 5⅜	13⅜ - 13⅝	11⅞ - 12⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 1, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

nd	10	10¼
Prot	5⅞	6¼
Co	3⅝	3⅞
ray	11	11¼
enW	10⅛	10½
Ross	4⅝	4⅞
ish	25⅝	26⅛
ncp	21⅞	22
Alex	32⅝	33
Inc	32½	34
sB	8⅛	8⅞
s	5⅞	5½
raxs	32¼	32⅞
iB	22⅝	23
ro	4 15-16	5⅛
ief	13⅛	13¼
Gp	68	68½
trea	22⅛	22⅝
ins	15¼	15⅝
ssor	34⅝	34⅞
uMg	24	24¼
ldng	36⅝	37½
arr	3⅝	3 11-16
lite	8½	8⅝
IA	15⅝	15⅞
Gd	92½	93½
Co	10⅞	11⅛
Mtl s	29	29⅝
nGp	3⅝	3⅞
dola	29½	29⅝
ALJ	15⅝	16⅛
Rsh	15⅛	15⅝
Cp	9⅝	9⅞
PkP	13⅞	14
HE	12	12⅝
aRt	19⅝	20⅛
RsP	13	13⅛
tFr	19½	20
Mk	13⅝	14⅛
ne	10¼	10⅝
Ph	2 5-16	2⅜
yL	21	21½
Lab	43½	43⅞
Aut	12¼	12½
Co	10⅛	10⅞
Son	21⅛	21⅝
hr	3⅛	3¼
oor	14⅛	16⅛
ron	4¼	4 5-16
Tom	63½	63⅞
ee	7⅝	7⅞
ala	42⅝	43
dpS	10⅝	10⅞
Co	23⅝	24
ISv	33½	34½
adH	2⅝	3
Engy	2⅞	2 15-16
HwC	19	19⅝
nAir	1½	1⅞
iCp	14⅛	15
hnC	3⅝	4
PS	14⅞	15
nSh	13⅛	13⅛
rHr	22⅛	23⅛
Leo	26½	27½
Utl	13⅛	14⅛
Sb	37⅝	37⅞
Co	5⅝	6¼
SoGa	7½	7⅞
UtA	35⅛	35⅞
UtB	34⅛	34⅝
JL	31	32
rCp	5⅞	6¼
Tie s	24⅝	24½
Sahol	⅞	1
ICH	34⅝	35
Shr	13½	14½
VTel	19	20⅛
Pas s	28	28⅝
Cordis	29	29¾
CrayRes	65½	65⅝
CrosTre	41½	41⅝
CntrFed	1⅞	2⅛
Cycltron	12¼	12⅝
DanlyM	39	40
DtaDes	19⅞	20½
DtaDes wi	15⅝	16⅜
DaytMal	17½	18
DBeer	9⅝	9 27-32
DekibAo	35	35⅝
DelCosT	12	12⅝
DeweyEl	2½	3
DiaCrys	25½	26
DbaCru	30⅝	31¼
Decctel	13⅛	13⅝
DolirGn	12	12⅝
DayIDB	35⅝	36¼
DunkinD	13⅝	14
Durtron	20	20⅝
ERCCp	94½	96
EsOrlef	24⅝	25
EatnVnce	7	7½
EconLab	22	22⅝
ElPasEl	10	10¼
ElderBe	5⅝	6
ElnNucl	10	10¼
ElModul	9⅝	11
EnrDev	16⅝	17
EnrMethdz	13-16	2 15-16
EnrMin	9⅛	9⅝
EnRsv	14⅛	14⅝
Entwistl	4¼	4⅝
EqutSL	19⅝	19½
EqtOil	58⅝	59
EqtOil-wi	14⅝	15
FSC	4	4¼
FabriTk	2⅝	2 13-16
FarmGp	30⅝	30⅝
Fidlcor	15½	15⅝
FtBkSys	38½	38⅝
FtBostn	26⅛	26⅝
FtEmpS	12½	12⅝
FnWaFin	6⅝	6⅝
FlagBks	16⅝	17½
Flickar	11⅝	12⅛
FloatPnt	24½	24⅝
FlaNFla	15	15⅝
FlaWatU	7⅝	7⅞
Fluroch	18½	19
ForestO	27⅛	27½
Formigli	2⅞	3⅛
FrankCo	8⅝	8½
FrankEl	14¼	14½
FreeSG	64	64¼
Fremont	24⅞	25⅛
FreqSrc	24⅝	24½
FullrHB	11⅝	12
GEICO	12⅞	13¼
GalaxyO	12⅝	12⅞
GnAutm	7⅝	8
GnDevcs	5	5⅛
GoRlEst	11	12⅛
GoReins s	53⅝	53⅝
GenRad	47	47⅛
GovEFn	9	9¼
GreenM	11⅝	11⅛
GreyAdv	64⅝	55½
Glfinstr	32	33½
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	58½	59⅛
Hardwke	9	9⅛
HrpRow	9⅝	10
HarpGp	59⅞	60⅝
HartfNt	17½	17⅝
HenrdF	34	34½
Holobm	2½	2⅞
Hoover	16⅝	16⅝
HartzRs	3⅝	4¼
Hyatt Int	20½	25⅝
IMSInt s	17	17⅛
Intralnd	7	7½
IntelCp	82⅝	83¼
IntrcEnr	6⅝	6⅝
InfmtGa	12⅝	12⅝
InBkWsh	12¼	12⅝
InterSt	26½	26⅝
IwaSoUt	23⅝	23⅝
Jamaby	23	23¼
Jerrico	27	27⅛
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	21	21¼
KaisSt pf	18½	19
Kalvar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman	21½	22
KnapAm	10⅝	11¼
KateGre	¼	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅝
KellySv s	23½	34½
Kaufhel	22⅝	23¼
Kimball	16⅝	17¼
Kinglnt	4⅝	4⅝
KlootG	32¼	32⅝
KnapeV	14⅛	17¼
Kratos s	15¼	15⅝
Kulicke	36½	36⅝
Lancain	26¼	26½
LandRes	4	4⅝
LaneCo	26	26½
LibNtLf	19	19⅛
Lfimrs	20⅛	20⅞
LtdStor	9⅛	9¼
LinBcst	51⅛	52½
Loewrn	14⅝	15
MCIC	9 15-16	10
MGPOil	20	20¼
MSIDat	9	9¼
MadsGE	14¼	14⅝
MaselPet	7⅝	7⅞
MagmP	27⅝	27⅞
MairRt	2½	2 9-16
MalRrt	36½	36⅝
Marion s	15⅝	15⅝
MaulLP	26½	28
MayPet	30⅝	30⅝
MaynOil	16	16⅛
McCorm	25⅝	25⅝
McFarlE	14⅛	14¼
McQuay	12⅝	12⅞
MeyerF	27⅝	27⅝
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCo	8⅝	9¼
MidlRes	1¼	1 5-16
MidlBks	28⅝	29⅝
Millipr	34	34¼
MissVIG	15	15¼
Molex s	35⅛	35½
MonfCol	4⅛	4⅝
MonuCo	19⅝	19½
MooraPd	26½	27⅛
MorgnB	37⅝	37⅝
MorgRes	⅞	1½
Morsnin	12⅝	12⅞
MotClub	2⅞	3
Mueller	29½	30
NNCp	43⅝	43⅝
NargCo	32⅛	34
NDtaCo	28⅝	28⅝
NwldRE	16⅝	17
NJNGas	17¼	17⅝
NickOG	35¼	35½
Nicolet s	22	22⅝
NielsnA	30⅝	31
NielsnB	30⅝	30⅝
NoCarGs	14⅛	14⅝
NoEOil un	77½	79
NwNGs	13⅝	14
NwstPS	15⅝	15½
Noxell	22⅝	23
Nucorp	16⅝	17
OgilvyM	25	25¾
OhioCas	37⅝	37⅝
OhFerro	11	11½
OtterTP	20⅝	21⅛
PCAInt	9⅝	9⅝
PabstB	13⅛	13⅝
PcGaR	21¼	21¾
PanlevP	13	13¼
PavisCs	15¼	15⅝
PeerMd	12⅝	12⅝
PenaEnt	15	15¼
Pentair	16⅝	17
Petrolit	65	65½
PetRbn	26⅝	27¼
PhilaNat	31½	31¾
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅝
Pinkrtn	44	44½
PionHIB	28⅝	28⅝
Plastlne	1¼	2
Possis	6¼	6½
PresGM	51	51½
PrsStevn	47	47½
Proprp	¾	1
PbSvNC	13⅛	13⅝
PuriBen	22¼	22⅝
PutDCap	15¼	15⅝
QuakrCh	18⅝	19⅛
RapenPr	7⅛	7¾
Raychm	68	69
Raymnd	27⅝	28¼
ReevCm	24⅛	25
RepNLfe	18⅞	19
RoadEx	34⅝	35
RobbMy s	31	32
Roselon	2⅛	3
Rouse	18⅝	19
RusStov	14⅝	15
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	37½	37⅝
StHelGd	43½	44
StPaul	36¼	36½
ScanDt	2⅞	2 15-16
ScrlpsH	54	59
Sensor	39¼	39½
SvcMer	14⅝	15⅛
Svcmst s	27¼	27⅝
ShMed s	23⅛	23⅝
Shawmt	43⅝	44¼
Solid315	11⅛	11½
SCalWtr	12½	13⅛
SwElSv	14⅝	15¼
SwnEnr	32½	33
Standyn	23½	24
StdMicro	10⅛	10⅝
StdRegs	28⅝	29½
StanHP	33½	35
StartSI	4½	5
StrowCl	24	25
Subaru	11⅝	11⅞
SuperEl	10⅝	10⅞
TIME DC	3	3½
Tampax	30½	30⅝
Tandem s	42	42⅛
TecumP	58½	60½
TelcmA s	15	15¼
Tennant	31	32
Tiprary	18	18½
TexlsOR	14	14⅝
TricoPd	36	38½
TroyGld g	5⅝	5⅞
TysonFd	13	13½
UnMcGll	12⅝	13¼
USEnr	15⅝	16
USSurg	38⅛	38⅝
USTrck	14⅝	15
UVaBsh	27⅛	27⅝
UpPenP	11⅝	12
VaalRe	68½	68⅝
ValBkAr	34⅛	34⅝
ValtecCp	38⅝	38⅝
VanDus	13½	14
Vrcolnt s	28⅝	29
Velcro s	9⅝	9⅝
VictraSI	8⅝	8½
VideoCp	9⅝	10
VaNBsh	15	15⅝
WshEnr	15¼	15½
Weldtrn	3	3¼
WellsGa	7¼	8¼
Wendys	16⅝	17
WstDref	86¼	86⅝
WDeep	49⅝	50⅝
WHold	77⅝	78½
WtnMtn	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	27	27½
WoodLot	26	26½
WrightW	4	4⅛
ZionUtc	23⅝	24¼

European Stock Markets

August 1, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.40	72.40
AKZO	22.60	22.80
Albert Heijn	75.00	75.40
Algemenbank	312.50	312.00
AMEV	87.50	88.20
Amrobank	67.10	66.80
A'Dam Rub	3.56	3.56
Boskalis	92.50	91.90
Bredero	N.A.	210.00
Buehrmann T	66.70	67.20
Caland Hldg	24.30	24.50
Elsevier	238.00	236.00
Ennia	137.70	137.80
Fokker	27.40	27.20
Gist Brocades	32.50	32.50
Heineken	63.40	63.10
H.V.A.	38.00	37.50
Hoogovens	17.20	17.00
Noorden	15.50	15.40
K.L.M.	65.50	63.50
Nat. Nedder	118.10	118.10
Nedlloyd	87.50	87.60
Oce Vander G	128.00	126.00
OGEM	9.20	9.30
Pakhoed	45.00	44.80
Philips	19.40	19.40
Robeco	178.50	179.00
Rodamco	104.90	104.60
Rolinco	166.50	167.00
Rorento	115.70	115.90
Royal Dutch	169.90	169.50
RSV	49.30	49.50
Unilever	122.00	121.40
Van Ommer	25.50	25.30
VMF-Stork	38.40	38.60
VNU	83.50	83.50

Ane-Cbs Index: 87.10
Previous: 86.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,685	1,670
Cockerill	230	227
EBES	1,950	1,920
Electrobel	6,120	6,120
GB-Inno-BM	2,360	2,375
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,414	1,420
Hoboken	2,680	2,610
Petrofina	4,890	4,875
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,426	1,434
Sofina	3,405	3,390
Solvay	2,690	2,680
Traction Elec	2,515	2,515
Un. Miniere	746	758
V. Montagne	1,302	1,310

Bourse Index: 94.89
Previous: 94.64

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	92.00	90.00
Allianz Vers.	435.80	433.00
B.A.S.F.	138.90	138.90
Bayer	117.60	117.80
Bayer Hypo	259.10	263.00
Bayer Verein	312.50	313.00
Commerzbnk	170.80	171.50
Cont. Gummi	64.50	63.80
Daimler	262.50	263.80
Degussa	258.00	257.80
Demag	133.00	132.00
D.Babcock	200.50	200.00
Deutsche Bnk	288.50	287.00
Dresdner Bnk	194.70	195.50
Du. Schulte	171.00	172.00
GHH	223.00	221.00
Hapag Lloyd	68.70	68.70
Hochtief	450.00	446.00
Hoechst	117.30	117.50
Hoesch	26.00	26.30
Holzmann	404.00	404.00
Horten	144.80	143.20
Kali u Salz	162.00	161.10
Karstadt	226.00	223.00
Kaufhof	186.50	186.80
K.H.D.	217.00	217.50
Kloeckner	43.80	44.00
Krupp	60.30	62.00
Linde	332.00	331.00
Lufthansa	84.00	82.70
MAN	192.00	192.80
Mannesman	128.80	128.50
Metallgesell.	268.00	268.00
Muench. Ruck	560.00	560.00
Neckermann	102.50	100.50
Preussag	237.50	232.50
RWE.new	187.90	188.70
Schering	210.50	209.00
Siemens	281.70	281.80
Thyssen	65.70	65.90
Varta	166.00	169.80
Veba	148.30	148.10
VEW	112.30	112.00
Volkswagen	168.80	169.00

Siemen Index: 141.21
Previous: 141.87

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84	0.84
AA Cp	$15.69	15.69
Anglo-Am	0.93	0.98
Babcock-Wil	0.91	0.96
Barclays Bnk	3.90	3.90
BAT Ind.	2.73	2.73
Beecham Gp	1.48	1.50
BICC	1.32	1.31
BOC Int'l	0.79	0.78
Boots	2.16	2.18
Bowater	1.82	1.84
B.P.	3.48	3.52
Burmah	1.97	1.99
Coats Patons	0.52½	0.52½
Charter Gold	2.08	2.10
Cadbury Sc.	0.59½	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.05	5.01
Courtaulds	0.66	0.67
De Beer	$9.81	9.75
Distillers	2.18	2.18
Dunlop	0.74	0.76
Free St Ged	64½	63½
GEC	4.80	4.80
GKN	2.56	2.56
Glaxo	2.26	2.28
GUS	4.40	4.44
Guinness	0.89	0.90
Hawker-Sidd	2.26	2.30
ICI	3.70	3.74
Imps	0.81	0.81½
Lonrho	1.08	1.06
Lucas	2.22	2.20
Marks-Spenc	1.01	1.01
Metal Box	2.88	2.92
Plessey	2.14	2.16
Randfontein	$70.00	68.50
Rank Org.	1.78	1.76
Reed	1.92	1.95
Rolls Royce	0.64½	0.64½
Royal Dutch	137½	137⅝
R.T.Z.	4.65	4.66
Shell	4.06	4.08
Thorn (A)	3.42	3.46
Trafalgar H	0.74	0.74
Tube Invest.	2.58	2.62
Ultramar	3.40	3.40
Unid Biscuits	0.87	0.86
Vickers	1.31	1.31
War Loan 3½	32½	32⅝
W. Deep	$50.25	49.50
W. Driefin	$87.00	86.00
W. Holding	$78.50	77.50
Woolworth	0.61¼	0.61¼
ZCI	0.35	0.34

F.T. 30 Index: 487.90
Previous: 490.30

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	6.90	6.90
Bastogi	548.50	545.00
Centrale	11,989	12,199
ERBA	3,295.00	3,280.00
ErcMarelli	300.00	299.00
Fiat	1,530.00	1,515.00
Finsider	59.50	59.25
Generali	69,790	70,700
IFI	2,773.00	2,725.00
Italcimenti	24,490	25,600
Italgas	931.00	923.00
Italsider	322.00	322.00
LaRinas	175.50	176.00
Montedis	152.00	153.00
Olivetti	2,033.00	2,045.00
Pirelli	2,502.00	2,485.00
Snia Visco	759.00	751.00

BCI Index: 113.01
Previous: 113.90

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	436.00	437.00
Alsthom Atl.	69.50	69.70
BIC	570.00	566.00
Bouygues	649.00	644.00
BSN	1,005.00	1,002.00
Carrefour	1,585.00	1,585.00
Cim Lafarge	258.00	264.50
Club Mediter	370.00	372.00
Cofimeg	153.00	153.00
Cie Bancaire	351.00	350.00
CFP	230.00	230.00
CGE	382.20	382.00
CCF	172.00	167.00
Creusot Loire	77.00	76.50
CSF	441.00	443.50
Dumez	790.00	780.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,166.00	1,170.00
Ferodo	358.00	360.00
Gen Occident	355.00	348.50
Hachette	250.00	249.00
Imetal	87.50	88.80
Legrand	1,473.00	1,477.00
L Oreal	675.00	685.00
Mach Bull	55.00	55.50
Matra	8,850.00	8,900.00
Michelin	777.00	778.00
Moet Henn	557.00	565.00
Moulinex	72.00	72.30
Nord-Est L.	30.20	30.20
Paribas	241.50	241.20
Penarroya	80.80	82.50
Pernod Ric	314.00	313.00
Perrier	204.00	204.30
Peugeot	198.10	197.50
Poclain	225.00	222.00
Printemps	106.90	108.70
PUK	104.10	104.00
Radiotech.	325.00	317.00
Redoute	441.00	440.00
Rh Poulenc	132.30	131.40
Roussel Uclaf	264.00	258.50
Saclior	19.50	20.80
St Gobain	122.50	122.30
SkisRossignol	690.00	680.00
Suez	280.00	281.00
Telemecan	927.00	927.00
ThomsonBr	228.50	222.50
Usinor	10.50	10.65

Agefi Index: 148.14
Previous: 146.07

Olympic Games Summaries

(OR Olympic Record)
(WR World Record)

TRACK AND FIELD
MEN
1,500 Meters

1, Sebastian Coe, Britain, 3:38.4. 2, Jurgen Straub, East Germany, 3:38.8. 3, Steve Ovett, Britain, 3:39.0. 4, Andreas Busse, East Germany, 3:40.2. 5, Vittorio Fontanella, Italy, 3:40.4. 6, Jozef Plachy, Czechoslovakia, 3:40.7. 7, Jose Marajo, France, 3:41.5. 8, Stephen Cram, Britain, 3:42.0. 9, Dragan Zdravkovic, Yugoslavia, 3:43.1.

400-Meter Relay

1, Soviet Union, (Vladimir Muravyov, Nikolai Sidorov, Aleksandr Aksinin, Andrei Prokofev), 38.26. 2, Poland, 38.33. 3, France, 38.53. 4, Britain, 38.62. 5, East Germany, 38.73. 6, Bulgaria, 38.99. 7, Nigeria, 39.12. 8, Brazil, 39.54.

5,000 Meters

1, Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia, 13:21.0. 2, Suleiman Nyambui, Tanzania, 13:21.6. 3, Kaarlo Maaninka, Finland, 13:22.0. 4, Eamonn Coghlan, Ireland, 13:22.8. 5, Markus Ryffel, Switzerland, 13:23.1. 6, Dietmar Millonig, Austria, 13:23.3. 7, John Treacy, Ireland, 13:23.7. 8, Aleksandr Fedotkin, Soviet Union, 13:24.1.

1,600-Meter Relay

1, USSR, (Remigius Valiulis, Mikhail Linge, Nikolai Chernetsky, Viktor Markin), 3:01.1. 2, East Germany, 3:01.3. 3, Italy, 3:04.3. 4, France, 3:04.8. 5, Brazil, 3:05.9. 6, Trinidad-Tobago, 3:06.6. 7, Czechoslovakia, 3:07.0.

High Jump Final

1, Gerd Wessig, East Germany, 7 feet, 8¾ inches, (WR). 2, Jacek Wszola, Poland, 7-6¼. 3, Jorg Freimuth, East Germany, 7-6¼. 4, Henry Lauterbach, E.Germany, 7-5¾. 5, Roland Dalhauser, Switzerland, 7-3¾. 6, Vaso Komnenic, Yugoslavia, 7-3¾. 7, Adrian Proteasa, Romania, 7-2¾. 8, Alexander Grigoriev, Soviet Union, 7-2¾.

MARATHON

1, Waldemar Cierpinski, East Germany. 2, Gerard Nijboer, Netherlands. 3, Setymkul Dzhumanazarov, USSR. 4, Vladimir Kotov, USSR. 5, Leonid Moseyev, USSR. 6, Rodolfo Gomez, Mexico. 7, Dereje Nedi, Ethiopia. 8, Massimo Magnani, Italy.

WOMEN
1,600-Meter Relay
(first 3 of each heat and 2 fastest among the losers qualify)

Round 1

Heat 1 — 1, USSR, (Olga Mineyeva, Tatyana Goistchik, Lyudmila Chernova, Tatyana Prorochenko), 3:25.3. 2, Bulgaria, (Svobodka Damianova, Rossitza Stamenova, Malena Andonova, Bonka Dimova), 3:28.7. 3, Britain, (Linsey MacDonald, Michelle Probert, Joslyn Hoyte-Smith, Janine MacGregor), 3:29.0. 4, Jamaica, (Ruth Simpson, Jacqueline Pusey, Cathy Rattray, Merlene Ottey), 3:31.5. 5, Italy, (Rosanna Lombardo, Agnese Rossomoi, Daniela Porcelli, Erika Rossi), 3:46.2.

Heat 2 — 1, East Germany, (Gabriele Lowe, Barbara Krug, Christina Lathan, Marita Koch), 3:28.7. 2, Poland, (Grazyna Oliszewska, Jolanta Januchta, Elzbieta Katolik, Malgorzata Dunecka), 3:29.7. 3, Hungary, (Iren Orosz, Judit Forgacs, Ibolya Petrika, Ilona Pal), 3:29.7. 4, Romania, (Ibola Korodi, Niculina Lazarciuc, Maria Samunal, Elena Tarita), 3:29.8. 5, Belgium, (Lea Alaerts, Regine Berg, Anne Michel, Rosine Wallez), 3:30.7. 6, Nigeria, (Gloria Ayanlaja, Kehinde Vaughan, Asele Woy, Mary Akinyemi), 3:36.0.

Final

1, USSR, (Tatyana Prorochenko, Tatyana Goistchik, Nina Zyuskova, Irina Nazarova), 3:20.2. 2, East Germany, (Gabriele Lowe, Barbara Krug, Christina Lathan, Marita Koch), 3:20.4. 3, Britain, (Linsey MacDonald, Michelle Probert, Joslyn Hoyte-Smith, Janine MacGregor), 3:27.5. 4, Romania, (Ibola Korodi, Niculina Lazarciuc, Maria Samunal, Elena Tarita), 3:27.7. 5, Hungary, (Iren Orosz, Judit Forgacs, Eva Toth, Ilona Pal), 3:27.9.

400-Meter Relay
Final

1, East Germany, (Romy Muller, Barbel Wockel, Ingrid Auerswald, Marlies Gohr), 41.60, (WR OR). 2, USSR, (Vera Komisova, Lyudmila Maslakova, Vera Anisimova, Natalya Bochina), 42.10. 3, Britain, (Heather Hunte, Kathryn Smallwood, Beverley Goddard, Sonia Lannaman), 42.43. 4, Bulgaria, (Sofka Popova, Liliana Panayotova, Maria Chichkova, Galina Entcheva), 42.67. 5, France, (Veronique Grandrieux, Chantal Rega, Raymonde Naigre, Emma Sulter), 42.84.

1,500 Meters

1, Tatyana Kazankina, Soviet Union, 3:56.6, (OR). 2, Christiane Wartenberg, East Germany, 3:57.8. 3, Nadezhda Olizarenko, Soviet Union, 3:59.6. 4, Gabriella Dorio, Italy, 4:00.3. 5, Ulrike Bruns, East Germany, 4:00.7. 6, Lyubov Smolka, Soviet Union, 4:01.3. 7, Maricica Puika, Romania, 4:01.3. 8, Ileana Silai, Romania, 4:02.8. 9, Natalia Marasescu, Romania, 4:04.8.

Discus Final

1, Evelin Jahl, East Germany, 69.96 (229-6 1½), (OR). 2, Maria Petkova, Bulgaria, 67.90 (222-9 1½). 3, Tatyana Lesovaya, USSR, 67.40 (221-1 1½). 4, Gisela Beyer, East Germany, 67.08 (220-0 3½). 5, Margitta Pufe, East Germany, 66.12 (216-11 1½). 6, Florenta Tacu, Romania, 64.38 (211-2 3½). 7, Galina Murashova, USSR, 63.84 (209-5 1½). 8, Svetla Boikova, Bulgaria, 63.14 (207-1 5½). 9, Margaret Ritchie, Britain, 61.16 (200-7 7½). 10, Carmen Romero, Cuba, 60.86 (199-7 7½).

Associated Press

Austrian Elisabeth Theurer rides to victory in Olympic dressage.

JUDO
132-pound class

1, Thierry Rey, France, def. 2, Jose Rodriguez, Cuba. 3, Aramby Emizh, Soviet Union, and Tibor Kincses, Hungary.

EQUESTRIAN
Individual Dressage

1, Elisabeth Theurer, (Austria, Mon Cherie), 1,370.0; 2, Yuri Kovshov, (USSR, Igrok), 1,300.0; 3, Viktor Ugryumov, (USSR, Shkval), 1,234.0; 4, Vera Misevich, (USSR, Plot), 1,231.0; 5, Kyra Kyrklund, (Finland, Piccolo), 1,121.0; 6, Anghelache Donescu, (Romania, Dor), 960.0; 7, Gheorghi Gadiev, (Bulgaria, Vnimatelen), 881.0; 8, Svetoslav Ivanov, (Bulgaria, Aleko), 850.0.

ARCHERY
Women
Ranking after 180 arrows

1, Keto Losaberidze, USSR, 1,539; 2, Natalya Butuzova, USSR, 1,529; 3, Paivi Meriluoto, Finland, 1,503; 4, Zdenka Padevetova, Czechoslovakia, 1,485; 5, Maria Szeliga, Poland, 1,464; 6, Gwang Sun O, North Korea, 1,460; 7, Lotti Tschanz, Switzerland, 1,453; 8, Catherina Floris, Netherlands, 1,449.

Ranking after 216 arrows

1, Keto Losaberidze, USSR, 1843. 2, Natalya Butuzova, USSR, 1835. 3, Paivi Meriluoto, Finland, 1820. 4, Zdenka Padevetova, Czechoslovakia, 1784. 5, Maria Szeliga, Poland, 1766. 6, Gwang Sun O, North Korea, 1758. 7, Catherina Floris, Netherlands, 1753. 8, Aurora Chin, Romania, 1751.

Men
Ranking after 180 arrows

1, Boris Isachenko, USSR, 1,506; 2, Bela Nagy, Hungary, 1,495; 3, Giancarlo Ferrari, Italy, 1,494; 4, Vladimir Yeshevev, USSR, 1,490; 5, Mark Blenkarne, Britain, 1,483; 6, Tiny Reniers, Netherlands, 1,482; 7, Tomi Poikolainen, Finland, 1,482; 8, Robert Cogniaux, Belgium, 1,478.

Ranking after 216 arrows

1, Boris Isachenko, USSR, 1818. 2, Vladimir Yeshevev, USSR, 1800. 3, Bela Nagy, Hungary, 1798. 4, Tomi Poikolainen, Finland, 1796. 5, Mark Blenkarne, Britain, 1792. 6, Giancarlo Ferrari, Italy, 1787. 7, Tiny Reniers, Netherlands, 1775. 8, Robert Cogniaux, Belgium, 1768. 9, Kyosti Laasonen, Finland, 1764. 10, Goran Bjerendal, Sweden, 1759. 11, Krzysztof Wlosik, Poland, 1758.

CANOEING
MEN
Single Kayak
500 Meters
Semifinals
(First three to final)

Race 1

1, Frank-Peter Bischof, East Germany, 1:46.21; 2, Ian Gordon Ferguson, New Zealand, 1:46.87; 3, Anders Andersson, Sweden, 1:46.93; 4, Grayson Hugh Bourne, Britain, 1:48.34; 5, Helmut Lehmann, Switzerland, 1:51.60.

Race 2

1, Vladimir Parfenovich, USSR, 1:43.24; 2, Vasile Diba, Romania, 1:45.71; 3, Zoltan Szanthi, Hungary, 1:46.41; 4, Patrick Lefoulon, France, 1:47.12; 5, Theofhiel Claessens, Belgium, 1:49.72.

Race 3

1, John Sumegi, Australia, 1:46.11; 2, Milan Janic, Yugoslavia, 1:46.92; 3, Felix Masar, Czechoslovakia, 1:47.11; 4, Grzegorz Sledziewski, Poland, 1:47.31; 5, Jan Baavens, Netherlands, 1:48.61.

Final

1, Vladimir Parfenovich, USSR, 1:43.43. 2, John Sumegi, Australia, 1:44.12. 3, Vasile Diba, Romania, 1:44.90. 4, Milan Janic, Yugoslavia, 1:45.63. 5, Frank-Peter Bischof, East Germany, 1:45.97. 6, Anders Andersson, Sweden, 1:46.32. 7, Ian Gordon Ferguson, New Zealand, 1:47.36. 8, Felix Masar, Czechoslovakia, 1:48.18. 9, Zoltan Szanthi, Hungary, 1:48.34.

Single Canoe
500 Meters
Semifinal

1, Radomir Bicaik, Czechoslovakia, 1:56.51; 2, Timo Gronlund, Finland, 1:57.92; 3, Matija Ljubek, Yugoslavia, 1:58.25; 4, Thomas Falk, Sweden, 1:59.94; 5, William Reichenstein, Britain, 2:09.86.

Final

1, Sergei Postrekhin, Soviet Union, 1:53.37. 2, Lubomir Lubenov, Bulgaria, 1:53.49. 3, Olaf Heukrodt, East Germany, 1:54.38. 4, Tamas Wichmann, Hungary, 1:54.58. 5, Marek Lbik, Poland, 1:55.90.

Double Kayak
500 Meters
Semifinals

Race 1

1, East Germany, (Rudiger Helm, Bernd Olbricht), 1:35.88; 2, Romania, (Alexandru Giura, Ion Birladeanu), 1:36.90; 3, Sweden, (Jens Nordqvist, Thomas Ohlsson), 1:37.42; 4, Czechoslovakia, (Jiri Svoboda, Vladimir Dolejs), 1:37.89; 5, Austria, (Wolfgang Hartl, Werner Bachmayer), 1:39.04.

Race 2

1, USSR, (Vladimir Parfenovich, Sergei Chukhrai), 1:34.71; 2, France, (Francis Hervieu, Alain Lebas), 1:36.04; 3, Hungary, (Laszlo Szabo, Zoltan Romhanyi), 1:36.98; 4, Cuba, (Jose Marrero, Reynaldo Cunill), 1:37.20; 5, Britain, (Christopher Ballard, Neil Robson), 1:41.37.

Race 3

1, Spain, (Herminio Menendez, Guillermo del Riego), 1:35.59; 2, Australia, (Barry Kelly, Robert Lee), 1:36.63; 3, Poland, (Waldemar Merk, Zdzislaw Szubski), 1:37.45; 4, New Zealand, (Alan Blair Thompson, Geoffrey Seddon Walker), 1:38.38; 5, Italy, (Antonio Mastrandrea, Danio Merli), 1:41.23.

Final

1, USSR, (Vladimir Parfenovich, Sergei Chukhrai), 1:32.38. 2, Spain, (Herminio Menendez, Guillermo Del Riego), 1:33.65. 3, East Germany, (Rudiger Helm, Bernd Olbricht), 1:34.00. 4, France, (Francis Hervieu, Alain Lebas), 1:36.22. 5, Australia, (Barry Kelly, Robert Lee), 1:36.45. 6, Romania, (Alexandru Giura, Ion Birladeanu), 1:36.96. 7, Poland, (Waldemar Merk, Zdzislaw Szubski), 1:37.20. 8, Hungary, (Laszlo Szabo, Zoltan Romhanyi), 1:37.66.

Double Canoe
500 Meters
Semifinal

1, Bulgaria, (Borislav Ananiev, Nikolai Ilkov), 1:47.42; 2, Spain, (Narciso Suarez, Santos Magaz), 1:47.98; 3, France, (Franck Lambert, Pierre Langlois), 1:49.23; 4, Finland, (Jarmo Hakala, Jyrki Hakala), 1:49.40.

Final

1, Hungary, (Laszlo Foltan, Istvan Vaskuti), 1:43.39. 2, Romania, (Ivan Potzaichin, Petre Capusta), 1:44.12. 3, Bulgaria, (Borislav Ananiev, Nikolai Ilkov), 1:44.83. 4, Poland, (Marek Wisla, Jerzy Dunajski), 1:45.10. 5, Czechoslovakia, (Jiri Vrdlovec, Petr Kubicek), 1:46.48. 6, USSR, (Sergei Petrenko, Aleksandr Vinogradov), 1:46.95. 7, Spain, (Narciso Suarez, Santos Magaz), 1:48.18. 8, Sweden, (Bernt Lindelof, Erik Zeidlitz), 1:48.69.

WOMEN
Single Kayak
500 Meters
Semifinal
(First three to final)

1, Katalin Povazsan, Hungary, 2:02.66; 2, Lucy Amanda Perret, Britain, 2:03.73; 3, Agneta Andersson, Sweden, 2:04.39; 4, Marleen Kuppens, Belgium, 2:04.86; 5, Jana Polakovicova, Czechoslovakia, 2:08.99.

Final
500 Meters

1, Birgit Fischer, East Germany, 1:57.96. 2, Vanja Gheсheva, Bulgaria, 1:59.48. 3, Antonina Melnikova, USSR, 1:59.66. 4, Maria Stefan, Romania, 2:00.90. 5, Ewa Eichler, Poland, 2:01.23. 6, Agneta Andersson, Sweden, 2:01.33. 7, Katalin Povazsan, Hungary, 2:01.52. 8, Beatrice Knoof, France, 2:02.91.

Double Kayak
500 Meters
Semifinal

1, Bulgaria, (Velitchka Mintcheva, Natacha Yanakieva), 1:51.66; 2, Sweden, (Agneta Andersson, Karin Olsson), 1:52.77; 3, Britain, (Frances Mary Wetherall, Lesley Anne Smither), 1:53.12; 4, Netherlands, (Ineke Bakker, Marlike Kegge).

Final

1, East Germany, 1:46.91. 2, USSR, 1:46.91. 3, Hungary, 1:47.95.

VOLLEYBALL
Men
(for places 1-2)
Soviet Union 3, Bulgaria 1
(for places 3-4)
Romania 3 Poland 1

SOCCER
(for places 3-4)
USSR 2, Yugoslavia 0

More Sports On Page 15

Gervin Agrees to Contract; Fellow-Spurs Will Benefit

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1 (UPI) — George Gervin, the NBA's leading scorer, has ended three months of negotiations with the San Antonio Spurs by agreeing to an updated contract with a substantial pay increase and a bonus clause that could affect all Spurs' players.

Neither dollar amount nor length of the re-negotiated contract was revealed, but a source close to both sides said the contract now being drawn pays Gervin about $650,000 per year plus incentives. Gervin had asked that his contract, which called for an annual salary of $380,000 and had three seasons remaining, be rewritten.

The new pact also pays Gervin and all the Spurs a bonus for each game the team wins between the 35th victory and the 56th victory. "The bonus will be implemented in various sizes to every player on the roster and will cost the Spurs up to $1 million if the team wins 56 games" on its 83-game schedule, said Angelo Drossos, Spurs' president.

Although declining to reveal the terms or length of the contract, Drossos said it would make Gervin "among the top" in pay for professional basketball players. He said the agreement should end Gervin's periodic dissatisfaction with his contract, which has been renegotiated twice in the past two years.

Stan Albeck, the Spurs' coach, said he believed the bonus approach was unique for the NBA, but might set a pattern.

"From my standpoint, it makes coaching easier," Albeck said. "I think it'll start a trend. It's a nice arrangement. You know the guys are going to play hard every night."

With Gervin signed, the Spurs now turn to free-agent forward Larry Kenon, who remains unsigned. Kenon last year played out a one-year contract that reportly brought him $450,000 per year, $70,000 more than Gervin and one of the issues that irritated Gervin.

Kenon's agent, Lee Fentress, said last week he expected his client to stay in San Antonio and predicted an agreement would be reached sometime in August.

Crenshaw, Twitty Tie for Golf Lead

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw and Howard Twitty had 7-under-par 64s yesterday to tie for first-round lead in the Philadelphia Golf Classic. The Whitemarsh Valley Country Club course record is 63.

Crenshaw, who has won six times since turning pro in 1973, including a PGA championship, had a run of six consecutive birdies. Twitty won last week's Greater Hartford Open in a six-hole playoff.

One stroke back were defending champion Lou Graham, David Graham and Jack Renner. At 66 were Dana Quigley and Mark Hayes; John Cook, Gar Hamilton, Doug Tewell, Gary Koch, Lyn Lott, Tom Kite and Fuzzy Zoeller had 67s.

Draft Choice Taken By Knicks in Dispute

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The New York Knicks have accepted a 1981 first-round draft choice from the Seattle SuperSonics rather than $275,000 cash alternative as compensation in the Marvin Webster case, NBA commissioner Larry O'Brien announced.

The move ends a 2-year feud between New York and O'Brien, who ordered the Knicks to give Seattle a draft pick, Lonnie Shelton and cash when the New York signed Webster as a free agent. There is still a chance that the Players Association will challenge the ruling.

Several Women Flunk Sex Test Says IOC Doctor

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Several women athletes have failed the sex test at the Moscow Games, the International Olympic Committee said today.

Prof. Ludwig Prokop of the IOC medical commission said, "Some women athletes from Third World nations" did not have the right set of chromosomes required to be counted as women. He did not say how many.

"The commission has agreed to withhold their names, so as not to harm the athletes psychologically, too," Prokop said. Doctors examined cell extracts from the inside of competitors' cheeks, using sophisticated methods not available in developing nations, he said.

The sex test was first introduced in the 1972 Munich Games. Since then several athletes have failed the test, but the IOC has never disclosed their names.

Cauthen Maturing in Europe

By Will Grimsley

NEWMARKET, England (AP) — You wouldn't know the blacksmith's kid from Walton, Ky.

He's all spit and polish now, poised, even suave. He wears cashmere jackets from Simpson's Piccadilly, shirts from Harvie and Hudson and boots from Lillywhite's. When he talks — and he talks more freely now than he used to — he sounds downright Oxonian.

Next thing you know, he'll be strolling down Regent Street in a topper and a long-tailed coat, carrying an umbrella. "I love it here," said Steve Cauthen recently. Continued the erstwhile boy wonder of U.S. thoroughbred racing who decided to go continental: "The people are very friendly and nice. I enjoy the life and I am getting a lot of valuable experience."

Young Cauthen had just ridden a 2-year-old to a third-place finish in a 6-furlong sprint at Newmarket, the picturesque old track 62 miles east of London.

"My filly would have liked a longer distance," he said in the unsaddling enclosure after he and his fellow jockeys, including the legendary Lester Piggott and Epsom Derby winner Willie Carson, had formally weighed in.

Led Money Winners

Cauthen astounded U.S. thoroughbred racing when, as a teen-age apprentice, he led all jockeys in money winnings in 1977 with $6.1 million. He embellished his celebrity status by riding the great Affirmed to the Triple Crown — victories in the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes — in 1978.

He has had his biography published. Cauthen is only 20, and it seems he has lived a lifetime already.

After his historic year in 1978, he chose winter racing in California and went through the agonizing experience of losing 110 races in a row. There were rumors that he was given inferior mounts in a move by Western rivals to take "that Eastern kid down a notch or two."

It succeeded only to a degree. Cauthen decided to transfer his talents overseas.

International Challenge

Not so long ago he won the 1,000th race of his career aboard, coincidentally, a horse named Thousand Hold. Since then, he has added 100 or so victories, racing in France and other parts of the continent as well as in England, his home base. "I decided, if I am to be a great jockey, I must prove myself internationally," he explained, shrugging off any suggestion that he fled the United States in a state of pique or petulance.

"Racing is tougher over here. You race clockwise and counter-clockwise. You race uphill and downhill, and in all kind of conditions. A horse going uphill is inclined to slip going down. You have to learn to keep him in hold.

"If you can win in England and France, you can win anywhere."

Cauthen is under contract to Robert Sangster, the leading breeder in Europe who also has interests in California.

Without the fanfare that accompanied his meteoric rise in the United States, he appears a more relaxed and contented man. He has a modest flat in Lambourn, not far from Newmarket. On off hours, he plays tennis and golf and attends the theater.

"I am a 24 handicap in golf," he says. "I am very fond of tennis. I went to Wimbledon every time I could. Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe — they amaze me."

Gains New Respect

Steve's European manager, Jimmy Lindsley, a former jockey, says the Kentucky youngster, whose father was a blacksmith and whose mother trained horses, has matured remarkably in Europe, gaining the respect of his fellow jockeys and racing buffs alike.

"But I think his heart still is in America," adds Lindsley.

Cauthen plans periodic trips back home — such as a date in Saratoga the first week in August — and admits that some day, refusing to say when, he hopes to return for good.

"If the right offer comes along," he says. "I am fascinated with the tradition of British racing. I want to learn all I can. My ambition is to win the English Derby and go back and win another Triple Crown — maybe several."

Italians Stiffen Soccer Penalties

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP) — Italy's highest soccer court yesterday stiffened penalties on two second division teams and two players in the latest and final judgment in the scandal of fixed games.

The federation court imposed a five-point penalty each on Palermo and Taranto, to be served in the standings of the next league championship, and a three-year disqualifications on Palermo forward Guido Magherini and Taranto midfielder Lionello Massimelli.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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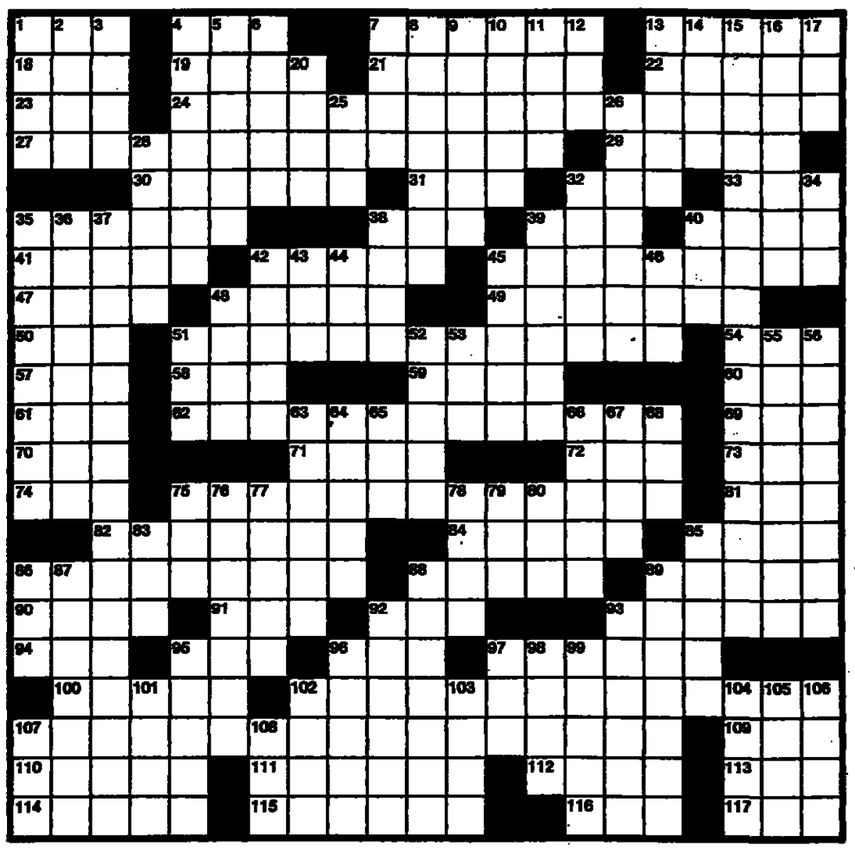
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Thrilling Tunes By Jordan S. Lasher



ACROSS

1 Right-angle extension
4 Ready
7 —— as a ghost
13 Thespian
18 Architect I. M.
19 Soup green
21 "——, My God, to Thee"
22 Polynesian native
23 Suffix with editor or janitor
24 "Chanson d'Amour" subtitle
27 Como hit of 1947
29 Grenoble's river
30 Writer Christie
31 "—— Time": 1921
32 British parties
33 "—— Maria"
35 Rubberneck
38 A Siamese twin
39 Part of H.S.H.
40 Not windward
41 Roger and Madeline
42 Inflict
45 Part of a table setting
47 Steer's wild ancestor
48 Appearances
49 Sills specialty
50 Attorney's deg.
51 "Song of the South" song: 1946
54 Nessen or Ziegler
57 Sire of Osiris
58 Sharpshooter
59 Blackbird
60 One-time Mrs. Sinatra
61 Call——day
62 Song by Sayers: 1891

ACROSS

69 Gulliver, for short
70 Ezra Pound work
71 Tra followers
72 Comedian DeLuise
73 Natural resource
74 Zoo favorite
75 Berlin song: 1913
81 Pussycat's poetic partner
82 Dispossess
84 Vincent of chillers
85 Algonquian language
86 Pure
88 Trade-in candidate
89 Range between continents
90 Island feast
91 Kin of tri
92 Emulate Daedalus
93 Relieves
94 Speedometer rdg.
95 They, in Marseille
96 "——Hear a Waltz?": 1965
97 Member of the sacerdocy
100 "Cosi fan ——"
102 Oscar-winning song of 1964
107 Como hit of 1950
109 Fire
110 Elephant of juveniles
111 "—— Kelly, I Love You": 1922
112 Dispatched
113 Peerce
114 Luce
115 Kind of fee
116 A.D.A. member's degree
117 Chip's sis

DOWN

1 "Beowulf," e.g.
2 Laban's daughter
3 "Hi-——, Hi-Lo": 1953
4 Broths
5 Greatest Mogul emperor of India: Var.
6 Minister to
7 "The Breeze ——": 1940
8 Shore or dune
9 Sumatran seaport
10 Berlin song:, 1915
11 Mother of the Gemini
12 The Big Band ——
13 Pile up
14 Word in Gardner titles
15 An "Irish Lullaby": 1914
16 "It's Now —— ": 1960
17 Tractor-trailer
20 St. Louis sight
25 "I caught you!"
26 Miniature scene
28 Heifers' habitats
32 Took out
34 "A mouse!"
35 Sneak's activity
36 Officer under Cornwallis
37 "Dig You Later" subtitle: 1945
38 Naturalness
39 Arlen or 67 Down
40 C.I.O.'s complement
42 Car attachment
43 U.S. cartoonist
44 Denouement
45 Williwaw
46 First note: Var.
48 Glistening mineral
51 "Iz——so!"
52 Surround
53 ——volente
55 More than satisfactorily
56 Unknown
63 "Everybody Loves ——": 1958
64 Smoothed sand traps
65 Stout
66 Draw out
67 "Fanny" songwriter: 1954
68 Rheine's river
75 Full-house sign
76 In a pique
77 Warren or Joyce Carol
78 Grand Ole——
79 Plural of os
80 Little fox
83 Chosen, in Cannes
85 Where the Minotaur menaced
86 Einstein's birthplace
87 Kind of vows
88 Welcome words to a hitchhiker
89 Outcomes
92 Human frailty
93 Kind of base or fiddle
95 ". . . long before ——": Brooke
96 Ferocious dog of India
97 Prof, probably
98 Journalist Jacob
99 Plant deeply
101 Aspen transport
102 Betty Ford is one
103 Companies, in Caen
104 Delhi noble
105 Midterm or final
106 "—— Meeny Miney Mo": 1935
107 U.K. network
108 Gerund ending

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

T	U	R	F	S		E	T	O		A	D	D		D	I	B	B	L	E
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S	E	W		H	A	I	L			A	L	A	I				R	A	R	E
E	L	F		A	L	L	I	N	F	R	A	N	C	E		H	A	R	E	M
		O	G	R	E		B	U	L	G	Y			H	E	A	L	I	S	M
A	K	R	O	N				T	E	E		S	I	G	N	S		T	O	E
T	U	R	R	E	T		F	R	E	N	C	H	F	O	R	S	H	O	S	T
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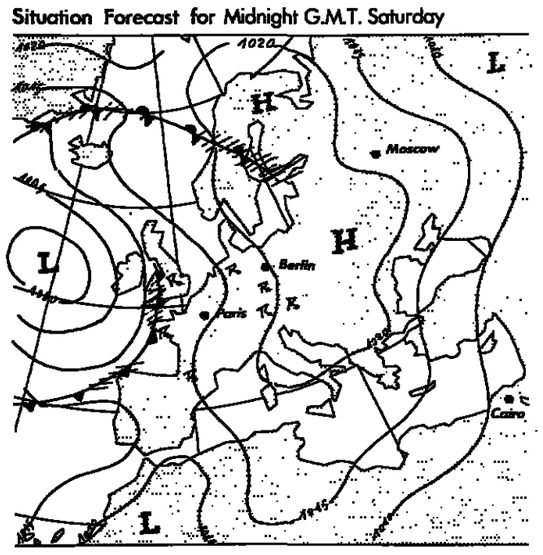
R	U	D	E	S	T		R	A	Y		I	D	I	T		L	E	W	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	30	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Fog	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	25	77	Cloudy	MILAN	30	86	Fog
ATHENS	32	90	Cloudy	MONTREAL	23	73	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	23	73	Fair
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	Cloudy	NICE	27	81	Fair
BUCHAREST	27	81	Cloudy	OSLO	22	72	Overcast
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	26	79	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Rain	ROME	31	89	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Fog
DUBLIN	17	63	Rain	STOCKHOLM	26	79	Fair
EDINBURGH	16	61	Overcast	TEHRAN	38	100	Fair
FLORENCE	33	91	Fog	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fog
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Overcast
GENEVA	25	77	Fair	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	28	82	Fair	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
HOUSTON	34	93	Fair	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Showers	WASHINGTON	33	92	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	24	75	Overcast
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	33	91	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Wealthy Would Rather Channel Their Activities Away From TV

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The rich apparently feel they have better things to do than watch television, a University of Chicago study surmises.

The study, released yesterday, indicated that middle-income television viewers apparently get more satisfaction out of watching TV than do viewers in high or low-income brackets.

The study by behavioral science researchers found more "friendly, satisfied and excited" responses to TV watching from middle-income respondents than those in the other two income levels.

The researchers theorized that high-income viewers got less satisfaction because they believe "their time, which is worth money, is being wasted." In addition, they generally have a wider choice of leisure activities, including movies, travel and sports, the study said.

Low-income viewers, on the other hand, lack a wide range of choice in activities and may see TV viewing as a forced choice, the study concluded.

The 104 respondents to the study were equipped with pocket-size electronic paging devices that were activated at random to obtain verbal responses to TV viewing.

BOOKS

NIETZSCHE
A Critical Life

By Ronald Hayman. Oxford. Illustrated. 424 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AS he descended into madness, Friedrich Nietzsche, never the superman but always the Antichrist, had a high opinion of his own prose. He said in a letter: "I fancy that with this Zarathustra I have brought the German language to its full realization. After Luther and Goethe a third step had to be taken — tell me, my old friend, whether there has ever been such a combination of strength, resilience and euphony. Read Goethe after a page of my book ... my line is tougher, more virile, without ever lapsing into coarseness, like Luther's. My style is a dance, playing with symmetries of every kind, jumping over them and mocking them. This enters the very vowels."

Perhaps. But does a style amount to a philosophy? Nietzsche, as Ronald Hayman shrewdly observes, was "the most Gallic of German philosophers," on his way from La Rochefoucauld to Freud, and influenced as well, when he sat down to write, by Montaigne, La Bruyere and Stendhal. The doldrums of a Schopenhauer were not for him, nor the wheezes of a Wagner. Schopenhauer and Wagner were the fathers he needed to kill, especially if he were to achieve Cosima.

Brilliant Shards

And yet, does symbolic parricide amount to a philosophy? Nietzsche gave us brilliant shards; to touch them, especially when we were young, was to cut the fingers of the mind — alienation and the death wish, eternal recurrence and the will to power, self-transcendence through self-denial, the blond beast and the delusions of language. Accustomed as we are to the modernist culture he prefigured, in which words are merely words and paint is merely paint and discontinuity is a mode of being and dissonance is a high-brow Muzak, it sometimes seems that a shard is all we feel we deserve, that we have felled St. Sebastian with arrows of paradox and then gone off to suffer in Italy, where we can't afford a room with a window on the warming south. We cherish splinters instead of revering systems. Nietzsche made us feel that it is all right to be vague and spasmodic, polemical and tasteless, when we talk about truth. Only in reverting to his early training as a philologist did he bother to substantiate his arguments. He styled them instead.

And he personalized them. Hayman — who has warmed up for this first biography of Nietzsche in English in too many years by writing about Samuel Beckett, Antonin Artaud and the Marquis de Sade — makes clear which parts of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" panted after Lou Salome, rather than Goethe and Schopenhauer, which parts of "Beyond Good and Evil" and "Genealogy of Morals" owed their rhythm and inspiration to disease and penury and lack of appreciation, rather than to discourse with dead Greeks and the notorious abyss. If, for Nietzsche, his bad health was the weather on which he reported in his letters, his libido was likewise the clock he consulted to locate timelessness. He was trapped in himself.

The scrupulous Hayman is kinder than this abbreviation, but wary. When Nietzsche tells us that "I have never felt happier with myself than in the sickest periods of my life, periods of the greatest pain," he has no choice. A devouring mother, a monstrous and fascistic sister, a dead and perhaps syphilitic father, problems with his stomach, his eyes, his brain, his sex life and his publishers left him incapacitated more than half the time: there seemed inevitably to be too much sunlight or too much rain wherever he fled. He lived a dreary life and died a drab death, gibbering of popes and pariahs and omnipotence. That he managed to write at all is heroic; that his few friends put up with him is equally heroic.

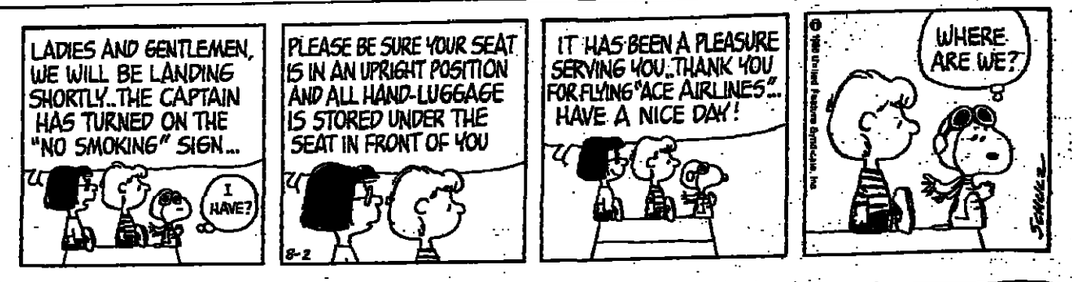
Hayman, going through the letters and the books and the "spiritual insomnia," is unfailing in his grace. We are introduced to a child almost "deified" by his schoolmates because he wrote one poem a night; a young man who discarded his early anti-Semitism; a failed poet and a failed composer; a sexual basket case — no, he seems not to have contracted syphilis in a Genoese male brothel, as Freud and Jung suggested; a sickened romantic, a killer of the law, a self-promoter, a *Qualgeist* (thorn in the flesh) and perhaps a masochist (he gathered the thorns, the shards, and went back to his rooming house alone).

Once, on contemplating marriage, he wondered about the daughter of Alexander Herzen; after all, she had brains. Of his ears, Lou Salome remarked that they were "incomparably small and delicately shaped." In Marienbad, he dreamed of Wagner. Of the many stupid things said about Nietzsche, Wagner said two of the stupidest: "He must either marry or write an opera" and, obviously, his physical problems were the consequence of "excessive masturbation." Like Kierkegaard and Kafka, he was terrified by the idea of marriage. Unlike them, he was intermittently cheerful. Bizet's "Carmen" became his favorite opera; he saw it 20 times.

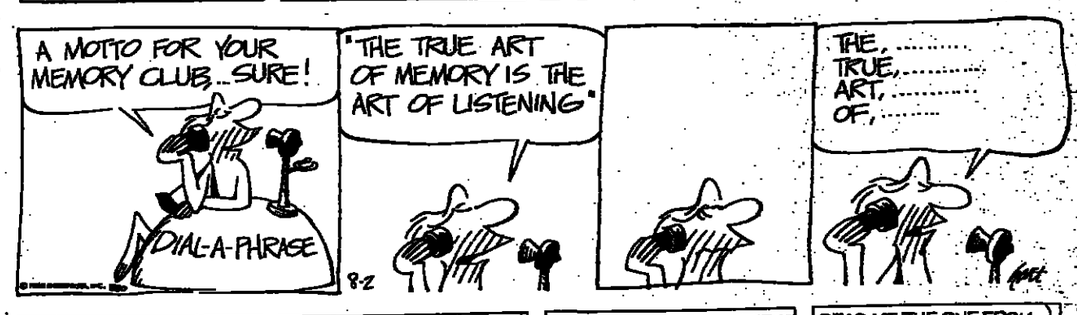
"Nietzsche" is a good book about a sad man, a Dionysus with grape poisoning. Welcome to modernism. If only he could have talked to Spinoza. Rimbaud, as Hayman points out, was there first: "It is a mistake to say, 'I think.' One should say, 'I am being thought.' Forgive the wordplay. I is someone else. So much the worse for the wood that finds it is a violin." Fritz, as they called him, was not a violin; he was a scream that danced.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

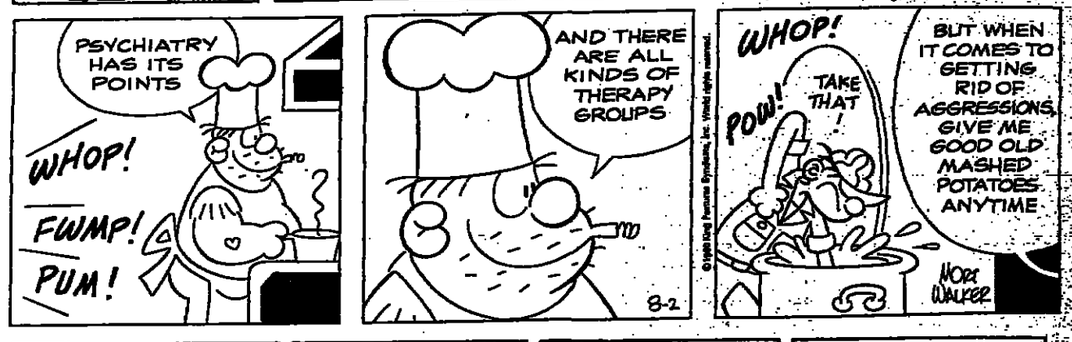


B.C.



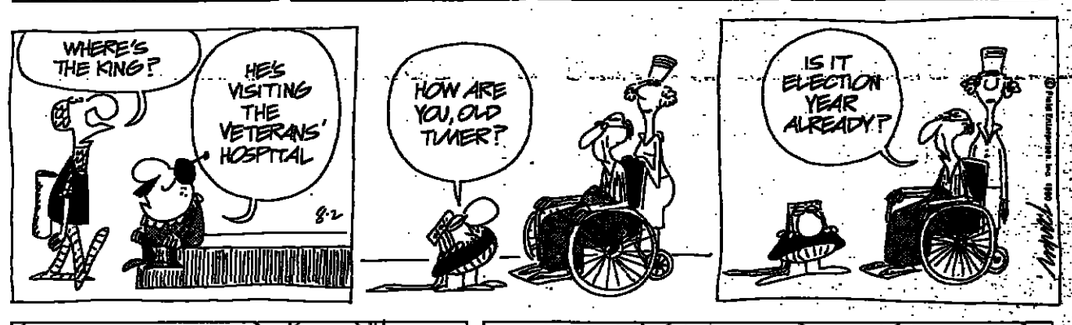
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



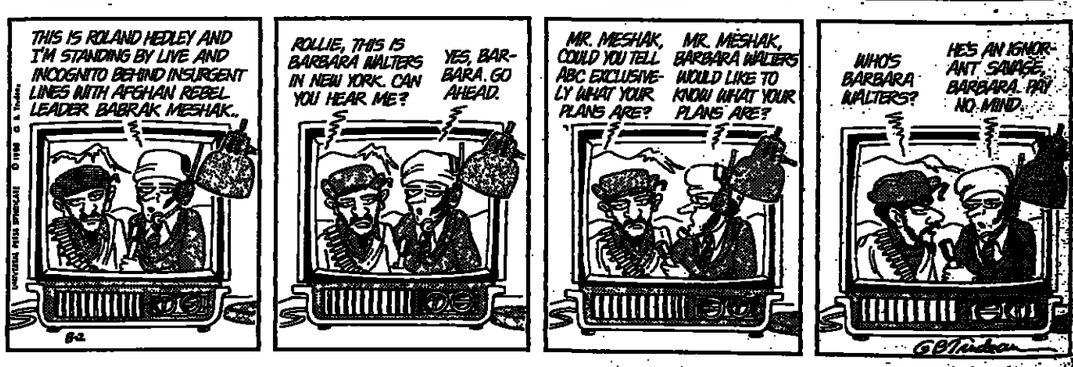
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SMUNI

HIRAY

LIKALA

EMSIDE

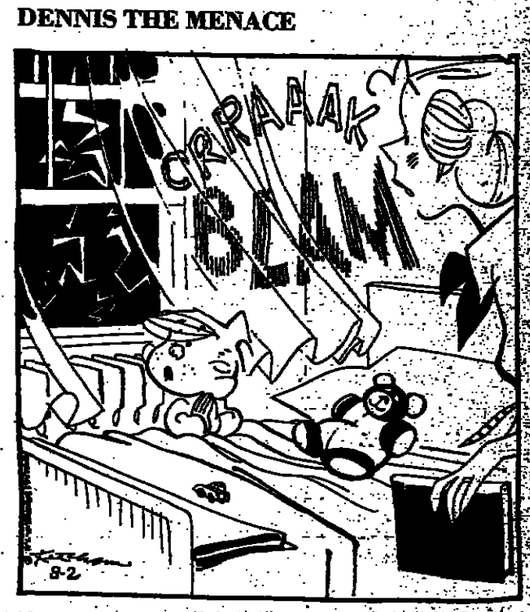
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELITE RHYME ADMIRE DRAGON
Answer: What venison is for the hunter— "DEER" TO HIS HEART

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Coe a Winner; Wessig Excels

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 — Sebastian e of Britain unleashed a furious k on the final lap to beat his nesis Steve Ovett in the 1,500 ters today, while Gerd Wessig of t Germany set a world record in high jump.

Wessig raised the standard to 6 meters (7 feet, 8¾ inches), aking the mark of 2.35 meters 3½) shared by Jacek Wszola of and and Dietmar Mogenburg of st Germany.

Wszola, the defending Olympic mpion, finished second at 2.31). Jorg Freimuth of East Germa- also cleared 2.31 meters but set- l for the bronze on the basis of re misses at earlier heights.

Coe and Wessig were not the heroes in a sensational windup track and field competition. uts Yifter of Ethiopia added a sing victory in the 5,000 meters is earlier triumph in the 10,000, and in the longest race of all, ldemar Cierpinski of East Ger- y scored his second consecutive mpic marathon victory with a king of 2:11.03 for the 26 mile- course through the streets of scow.

oe, who lost to Ovett in the 800 ers last Saturday, beat his com- iot for the first time in four tings, finishing in 3:38.4, well their joint world record of 2.1.

rgen Straub of East Germany, pace-setter most of the way, was nd in 3:38.8 and Ovett, the fa- ite after his late-closing burst in 800 meters, took the bronze in

he pace for the first three of the laps was slow, and the Olympic rd of 3:34.9, set by Kenya's Kip no in 1968, was never in jeop- y. Coe set up behind Straub ear- running comfortably in second e. At the halfway mark, Ovett, right over Coe's shoulder. But n all three began kicking, Coe the best finish left.

t helped me that I had an un- tered run to the tape," Coe said. aub took it up just over at the way mark and I was able to do t I do best — run freely."

ifter, the little, balding man may be older than his listed 35 s, had enough to withstand sev- assaults in the final lap and fin- in 13:21.0. Suleiman Nyambui anzania was second and Kaarlo minka of Finland was third.

was the third time in the last e Olympics that the same man had taken both the 5,000 and 10,000 meters. Lasse Viren of Finland won both events at Munich and again at Montreal four years ago. But Viren, beaten by Yifter in the 10,000, elected to race in today's marathon, rather than the 5,000.

Cierpinski, the second man to repeat as Olympic marathon champion, still was able to kick home, looking remarkably fresh as he raced into Lenin Stadium. Gerard Nijdoer of the Netherlands won the silver and Setymkul Dzhumanazarov of the Soviet Union finished third.

East Germany won the women's 400-meter relay in the world-record time of 41.60, beating the 41.85 set by an East German foursome July 13. The Soviet Union was second and Great Britain third.

In the women's 1,600 relay, the Soviet Union won in 3:20.02 with East Germany finishing second and Britain third.

Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union smashed the Olympic record in easily winning the women's 1,500 in 3:56.6. Christiana Wartenberg of East Germany was second and Nadezhda Olizarenko of the Soviet Union was third.

East German Evelin Jahl won the women's discus with a toss of 69.96 meters (229 feet, 6 inches). Maria Petkova of Bulgaria, the world record holder, won the silver and Tatyana Lesovaya of the Soviet Union took the bronze.

The Soviet Union set a European record in winning the men's 400-meter relay in 38.26, then followed with a triumph in the 1,600-meter relay in 3:01.1. Poland won the silver and France was third in the 400; in the 1,600 East Germany was second and Italy third.

Vladimir Parfenovich of the Soviet Union won the 500-meter men's single kayak event. John Sumegi of Australia won the silver and Vasile Diba of Romania the bronze.

Sergei Postrekhin of the Soviet Union won the gold in men's Canadian singles canoeing. The silver medal went to Lubomir Lubenov of Bulgaria and the bronze to Olaf Henkrodt of East Germany.

The Soviet Union also won the kayak pairs 500-meter race. Spain captured the silver and East Germany won the bronze.

East Germany won the gold in women's kayak pairs, beating the Soviet Union by more than three seconds in the 500-meter event. Hungary won the bronze.

Britain's Sebastian Coe, center, takes the men's Olympic 1,500-meter race Friday in Lenin Stadium with a time of 3:38.4.

East Germany's Jergen Straub (No. 338) was second in 3:38.8 and Britain's Steve Ovett (No. 279) took the bronze in 3:39.

Associated Press

Strong U.S. Track Contingent Scheduled

Boycotting Stars, Olympians Set Rome Meet

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — Intermediate hurdler Edwin Moses will lead 85 members of the U.S. Olympic track team in a meet in Rome Tuesday, feauring at least 22 Olympic champions, including eight Russians, the organizers announced today.

The meet will be attended by competitors from West Germany and Kenya, who have boycotted the Olympics along with the United States.

The Soviet Union will send 35 members of its Olympic team. Ten Polish competitors will attend, as well as Olympic stars from France, Ethiopia, Britain and Italy. The meet, called the Golden Gala, is intended to be a match-up between leading contenders in the Moscow Games and the potential medal contenders of the countries who have boycotted them.

Moses and Harold Schmid will run against Russian Vasily Arkhipenko, the silver medalist here. In the men's 200 meter, Olympic champion Pietro Mennea of Italy will face leading Americans Stan Floyd, Harvey Glance, Jim Mollard and Houston McTear.

The men's 400-meter race is expected to be one of the most exciting events. Olympic champion Viktor Markin of the Soviet Union, who won the event here in 44.60 seconds, clocking the fastest time of the year, will go against Americans William Mullins, Willie Smith and Walter McCoy.

The pole vault will pit Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, the Pole who won the Olympic gold and broke the world record at 5.78 meters (18-11½), against a French trio led by former world record holder Philippe Houvion, and Americans Billy Olsen and Dan Ripley.

High jump world record holders Jacek Wszola of Poland and Vietmar Mogenburg of West Germany will meet for the first time since they both cleared 2.35 meters (7-8½) in June in separate meets. Mogenburg was not in Moscow because of the West German boycott. Americans entered in the event were Dwight Stones, Nat Page and Benn Fields.

The meet is the first scheduled after the Olympic Games, whose track and field competition ended today.

New York's Nettles Out With Hepatitis

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1 (AP) — Third-baseman Graig Nettles of the New York Yankees has been found to have hepatitis and may be sidelined for as long as a month, a club spokesman said last night.

Nettles' condition was diagnosed after he underwent tests here yesterday. Batting .244, Nettles complained of weakness when the Yankees were in Kansas City last week.

Red Smith

Inflatable Racing

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) — When Sonny Werblin ran the Meadowlands he told Joe DeFrank, his director of racing: "Write me a million-dollar race. Let's have the richest horse race in the world, harness, thoroughbreds or quarter horses."

"It'll take me two or three years," DeFrank said, "but I think I can do it."

DeFrank didn't know his own Midas touch. Or, as Delvin Miller puts it, "He didn't realize how many suckers there are racing horses."

Two weeks ago Niatross won the $1,011,000 Meadowlands Pace. Next Wednesday night 12 2-year-olds will go for $2,011,000 in the Woodrow Wilson Pace. And just in case some beast is hungering for an extra oat, Yonkers presents the $263,500 Yonkers Trot tomorrow night while Meadowlands is running the $125,000 Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Monticello Classic in the Catskills Sunday will be worth $318,000 or more, and the following Saturday pacers will shoot for $160,000 in The Adios at The Meadows, just up Interstate 70 from Washington, Pa.

That is a downright insult to money, and the worst of it is that in the Woodrow Wilson, at least, the horsemen are racing for their own loot. To make up that $2-million purse, they paid in $1,676,000 against the track's ante of $335,000. The richest horse race in the world make the track look like the cheapest.

DeFrank is universally respected and liked, and everyone concerned realizes that his promotion simply ran away from him. Horsemen seldom tear their pants getting up thousands in eligibility payments, but the prize for the Woodrow Wilson so dazzled them that they kept up payments as long as a leg didn't drop off the steed. The first payment of $1,000 was due Jan. 15, when all you can tell about a 2-year-old is that he's warm.

There were 263 nominees originally and 154 were still in May 15, at a cost of $7,500 up to then. Owners of 37 pacers paid $3,500 a horse to start in a qualifying race night before last, with the winner getting back $10,000 of the $11,000 he had paid in. Twelve of the 37 qualified, entitling their owners to get up $5,000 more each to start in the main event.

The fiscal structure of the Woodrow Wilson is so misshapen it brought a strong letter from Norman Woolworth, no 5-and-10-cent operator but an owner who regularly pays his money and takes his chances.

"No matter how I view the situation," he wrote his friend DeFrank, "it's very, very wrong when I have a colt that miraculously escapes unsoundness, the virus, etc. etc., makes it to the eliminations on July 30, has the talent, luck etc. and wins, and is still out $1,000.

"And then he has to put up another $5,000 to start in the finals. Even considering the enormous value of the purse, that's not even a crap shoot — it's plain stupidity.

"I can afford it. So can some others. However, there is an awful lot of good owners with potentially good horses that just couldn't take that financial risk, nor should they realistically be expected to. I am entering my horses this time; however, if in the future there isn't a drastic reduction in payments, I will not enter and I will do my best to encourage others to do the same."

When he wrote on Feb. 12, Woolworth had no idea that he would come up with the favorite for the Woodrow Wilson. When his French Chef began to look like the best 2-year-old pacer in harness, he didn't know the colt would get jammed up in Wednesday's qualifier and fail to make it to the big one. For his $11,000 in payments he got back $1,600 for finishing fifth.

In the Woodrow Wilson, fifth place will be worth $100,550. The winner gets $1,005,500.

Bald Figures

Counting the figures over, Miller mopped the skin he wears for hair. "I drove plenty of races," he said, "three one-mile heats for $100. Then when Niatross won that million-dollar Meadowlands Pace, I finished third and collected the biggest purse of my life — $121,000."

Del has Tyler B in the $318,000 Monticello Classic, called the Gold Rush when its golden glitter first met the public gaze in 1975. If he wins, he'll collect about $160,000, more than his third-place money at the Meadowlands but not all that much more.

When Del was 12, his grandfather gave him a brand-new foal, a chestnut filly with a white face and two white feet. He named her Donna Jones, weaned her, raised her, broke and trained her, and as a 16-year-old in 1929 he drove her three one-mile heats on a third-of-a-mile track at Burgettstown, Pa., with his whole high school class looking on. She finished fourth in the last heat and earned $9.

"I sold her for $600," Del said, "and bought a Model A Ford. Then I was really in the bucket, because gas and oil and tires cost a lot more than hay and oats."

Forty years ago Miller trained and drove for Mahlon Haines of York, Pa., whose stable had a striped awning lettered, "Haines the Shoe Wizard."

"He bought a horse named Black Hawk," Del recalled, "and in 1940 Black Hawk led the country in earnings — $11,000. More than $7,000 of that I won in the Fox Stake."

"People make fun of the expression, 'improvement of the breed,' " Del said, "but when I was a kid there were 22 horses that had broken two minutes. We knew the names of all of them, and if anybody had a relative of one he was a big man.

"The night Niatross won the Meadowlands Pace, the average time for the whole card of 10 races was 1:55.07."

Rangers End Stone's Victory Streak at 14

ARLINGTON, Texas, Aug. 1) — Mickey Rivers, Al Oliver Jim Sundberg collected three apiece last night as the Texas gers ended Steve Stone's win- streak at 14 games, beating the imore Orioles, 7-4.

erguson Jenkins (9-9) scattered it hits, struck out seven and ked five before getting last-out f from Danny Darwin follow- Ken Singleton's single in the h.

efore leaving in the fourth, ne (16-4) was raked for eight half of them in Texas's four- first inning.

he 5-foot-10 righthander said he he was pitching fairly well in first inning, when Texas got the five men aboard against him. t every ball seemed to find a where we didn't have anybody, you just can't give Fergie [Jen- that type of a lead," Stone

tone's 14 consecutive victories, ng to May 5, was the longest streak in the majors since 4.

uddy Bell's bases-loaded double ed the Rangers' first two runs. ty Staub singled in another and came in when shortstop Kiko rcia misplayed Sundberg's under.

ingles by Rivers and Oliver and her Dan Graham's interference led the bases before Bell's hit. exas added a run in the third. n Grubb singled, stole second, imed to third on Graham's throw into center field and scored on Sundberg's single.

Yankees 7, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, Reggie Jackson sent the game into extra innings with a two-out, three-run homer in the ninth inning and Charlie Moore's mental lapse allowed Bobby Murcer to score on an infield grounder in the 11th, giving New York a 7-6 victory over the Brewers. Murcer pinch-hit a single off reliever John Flinn (1-1) and moved to second on Bob Watson's single. After Jerry Augustine relieved, Jackson reached base on an error to load the bases. Eric Soderholm then chopped a ball to third baseman Don Money, who stepped on third to force Watson and threw home to Moore, who forgot the force was off and tagged the plate instead of the runner. Rich Gossage (5-1) pitched the final three innings to pick up the victory.

Tigers 15, Angels 6

In Detroit, Lou Whitaker capped a seven-run first inning with a three-run double and added a fourth RBI with a sacrifice fly in the third and Steve Kemp drove in three runs to enable the Tigers to break a four-game losing streak with a 15-6 victory over California.

Royals 13, Red Sox 3

In Kansas City, Dennis Leonard held Boston to six hits in eight innings while Willie Wilson went 4-for-4 and scored four runs to lead the Royals to a 13-3 triumph.

Giants 6, Cardinals 4

In the National League, in San Francisco, Rennie Stennett broke a 3-3 tie with a two-run double in the seventh and the Giants went on to a 6-4 victory over St. Louis.

Players, Owners at Odds On NHL Pact, Overtime

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (AP) — National Hockey League players and owners have failed to resolve the issues of sudden-death overtime and termination of the league's collective bargaining agreement during six hours of closed-door sessions.

Five players of the NHL Players' Association executive committee were stalemated this week on the overtime issue with respect to league games and will consult their respective team members before presenting a position to the owners.

Alan Eagleson, NHLPA executive director, said he doubted overtime could be instituted for the 1980-81 season.

"There was the same lack of unanimity among the players as there was among the owners with regard to overtime," Eagleson said, referring to a stormy June owners meeting where the overtime issue was passed despite considerable opposition. The players have decided to meet again before the start of the season and present their decision to the owners.

The players and owners were ready for a short meeting, expecting to find each other in a hard-line position on the termination of the collective bargaining agreement over free-agent compensation. The players were expected to inform the owners of early termination in 1982. The present collective bargaining agreement is scheduled to run until 1984.

"But after a full session, it became apparent to the owners that the relationship we have had with the players ought to be maintained and that we ought to reconsider," said John Ziegler, NHL president. "We agreed to extend the deadline for notification of termination until Feb. 28, 1981.

Eagleson indicated there has been some softening on the players' side regarding complete free agency without compensation, in light of the fact that a bidding war could cause as many as five NHL franchises to fold and put many hockey players out of work.

May Have Had Stroke During Workout

Astros' Richard Suffers Numbness After Clot Surgery

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) - J.R. Richard of the Houston Astros, who had led the major leagues in strikeouts for much of the season, was suffering from numbness in his left arm and leg yesterday 12 hours after surgeons in Houston had removed a blood clot from an artery in his neck.

The doctors reported that "the weakness may be transient," and added that it "may clear up in a matter of several days." But they also said that there may be "residual weakness in his left arm and leg."

Physicians said the 30-year-old pitcher may have suffered a stroke when he collapsed while working out Wednesday afternoon, a possibility raised by those who examined Richard in the emergency room at Houston's Methodist Hospital.

"There were apparent signs and neurological symptoms indicating the impairment of circulation to the brain," the doctors reported yesterday, "which would be suggestive of a stroke."

"They're not saying it definitely was a stroke," said Tal Smith, president of the Astros. "It's too early to tell whether this weakness is temporary. The medical team is still studying the tests and is still principally concerned with J.R.'s health."

"There is no fear for his life," reported John McMullen, the owner of the Astros, "but now there is some fear for his life as an athlete. After the operation Wednesday night, J.R. was in good condition. But later the doctors told us there was some weakness on the left side. They don't know the cause of it and they don't know if it's simply a postoperative phase he's going through.

"The question now is whether there will be residual damage that could have long-term effects. It's not good, but no one has dared to suggest that he wouldn't pitch again. No one has come close to saying that."

Richard's teammates, clinging to a 1½-game lead over Los Angeles in the National League's Western Division, were shaken by the turn in his condition and chagrined by speculation that had been raised by his vague complaints for several months.

"It's a shame that it takes something like this to find out the guy was telling the truth," said Joe Niekro, another Astro pitcher. "I was in the dark like everybody else."

Deacon Jones, the batting coach for the Astros, said: "This is shocking. We're talking about life and death. The last time he came out of a game, he looked at me and said: 'Deacon, something's wrong. Something's not right. I don't understand it.' "

Richard, a 6-foot 8-inch righthander who led the major leagues in strikeouts the last two seasons (313 last year and 303 the year before), pitched the first two innings in the All Star game three weeks ago. In eight seasons with the Astros, he has won 107 and lost 71. At $800,000-a-year, he is the premiere pitcher on the most expensive staff in baseball, a staff that added Nolan Ryan as a free agent this season at $1 million a year.

He had pitched powerfully for three months, winning 10 games and losing 4 with an earned-run average of 1.89 and 119 strikeouts. But he had stopped pitching early in 10 of his 17 starts with a series of complaints that ranged from "wooziness" to a "dead arm."

He was placed on the disabled list July 16 for rest and medical tests, and announced: "I'm going fishing." His vagueness prompted speculation that his troubles were emotional or social or somehow related to resentment over the attention lavished on Ryan and his million-dollar fastball. But tests last week suggested a circulatory problem, and it became urgent when Richard collapsed while working out in the Astrodome Wednesday.

At Methodist Hospital, a 90-minute operation was performed that night by a team of vascular surgeons led in consultation with Dr. Michael DeBakey, the Houston surgeon.

"The X-rays last week showed a pinched nerve in his neck," said McMullen, who bought the Astros last year for $13 million. "That's all they knew. After he collapsed, it became apparent that a blood clot was blocking circulation. It was in the artery behind the right collarbone, the artery leading to the neck.

"The clot was an effect, not a cause. It started somewhere else and moved up and it might have been fatal."

French Driver Dies in Crash

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Aug. 1 (AP) — French race driver Patrick Depailler was killed today when he crashed his Alfa Romeo 179 Formula 1 racer during training for the Aug. 10 German Grand Prix.

Depailler, 36, swerved off the track at the east curve of the Hockenheim race course, said Michael Briechle, a spokesman for the German Automobile Club.

Depailler began racing in 1966 and had participated in 95 Formula 1 races. His first Formula 1 victory came in Monaco in 1973. He was the European champion in Formula 2 racing in 1974.

Last year he sustained multiple fractures of both legs in a hang-gliding accident. It took the Frenchman several months to recover, and he was still limping when the Formula 1 season began in South America.

Patrick Depailler

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	102 020 001—	6 13 1
Detroit	701 221 02x—15	18 0

Aase, Lamanczyk (1), Montague (4), Hotlicki (7) and Whitmer, Clifburn (8); Wilcox, Rozema (4) and Parrish, Dyer (9). W—Wilcox, 11-6. L—Aase, 5-13. HRs—California, Lansford (11), Baylor (3). Detroit, Kemp (18).

Baltimore	000 011 002—	4 8 4
Texas	401 200 00x—	7 14 0

Stone, D.Martinez (4) and Graham; Jenkins, Darwin (9) and Sundberg. W—Jenkins, 9-9. L—Stone, 14-4. HR—Baltimore, Roenicke (5).

Boston	000 000 012—	3 9 3
Kansas City	101 215 30x—13	17 0

Eckersley, Remmerswaal (5), Campbell (6), Lockwood (8) and Rader; Leonard, Twitty (9) and Porter. W—Leonard, 11-8. L—Eckersley, 6-10. HRs—Boston, Rice (14). Kansas City, McRae (8).

New York	010 000 023 01—	7 12 2
Milwaukee	101 000 400 00—	4 12 2

John, Bird (8), Gossage (9) and Cerone; Caldwell, McClure (8), Flinn (10) and B.Martinez. C.Moore (10). W—Gossage, 5-1. L—Flinn, 1-1. HRs—New York, R.Jackson (29), Milwaukee, Cooper (14).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	030 000 010—	4 10 3
San Francisco	300 000 21x—	6 9 2

Sykes, Otten (6), Urrea (7), Kaat (8), Littlefield (8) and Simmons; Hargesheimer, Lavelle (7), Minton (8), Holland (9) and Sodek. W—Minton, 4-3. L—Urrea, 3-1. HR—San Francisco, Herndon (7).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	56	44	.560	—
Montreal	54	44	.551	1
Philadelphia	52	46	.531	3
New York	48	51	.485	7½
St. Louis	45	55	.450	11
Chicago	39	57	.406	15
West				
Houston	56	44	.560	—
Los Angeles	55	46	.545	1½
Cincinnati	53	47	.530	4
San Francisco	50	51	.495	6½
Atlanta	46	54	.460	10
San Diego	44	57	.436	12½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	63	37	.630	—
Baltimore	55	44	.556	7½
Detroit	52	44	.542	9
Milwaukee	54	46	.540	9
Cleveland	49	47	.510	12
Boston	50	49	.505	12½
Toronto	43	55	.439	19
West				
Kansas City	62	39	.614	—
Oakland	51	52	.495	12
Texas	49	51	.490	12½
Minnesota	47	54	.465	15
Chicago	45	55	.450	16½
Seattle	39	61	.390	22½
California	37	62	.374	24

The Lady Returns to Saratoga

By James Tuite

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. Aug. 1 (NYT) — Robyn Smith entered the jockey's room, trudged up to the clerk of scales, her brown hair moist and frizzy from the heat, lugging her tack in a bulging suitcase like any other jock on hand for the Saratoga opening.

Smith could have been basking off the coast of Monaco or jet-setting it to Acapulco with her husband, Fred Astaire, but, she said, this is where she said she had to be. "It's a compulsion," she said upon returning to the track where 10 years ago she became the first woman to ride in a big-time U.S. horse race.

The trip has been an exercise in financial futility — Wednesday, she finished seventh and last in the third race on Rubla Khan, her only mount of the day — but psychic fulfillment.

"I love it so much," she said of race-riding. "I told Fred I'm going to have a hypnotist or psychiatrist or something to pull myself away from the track."

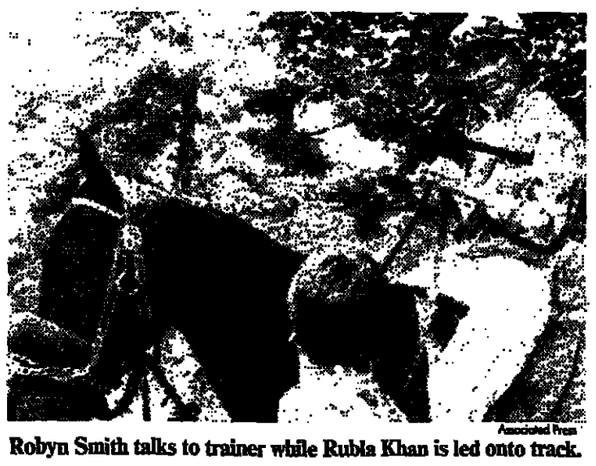
In fact, said the 38-year-old jockey, "I rode a race the day after I got married." That was June 24, and since then she has been exercising horses in the morning and picking up catch-rides wherever she can.

The couple met on the West Coast while Smith was there to do a commercial. They were introduced by Alfred Vanderbilt, who met the jockey while she was riding in New York.

"I liked him," she said of Astaire, the famed entertainer. "He was charming as everyone said he was. But I thought it was just 'Howdoyado' — I never thought of anything else."

Smith said she had never seen any of the Astaire movies. "I hated musicals," she said. "I liked cowboy pictures." Now she watches Astaire movies often in their California home, but he refuses to watch them.

"I tried to get him to watch 'Easter Parade,' " she said, "and he wouldn't even do that."



Associated Press

Robyn Smith talks to trainer while Rubla Khan is led onto track.

U.S. Freestylers Top Games' Time

IRVINE, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI) — a Linehan captured the women's -meter freestyle and Cynthia odhead finished second — both n better times than the gold al-winning time in the Moscow mpics — here last night at the ted States Swimming Cham- ships.

inehan was clocked in 4:07.77 Woodhead in 4:08.76; the 1980 mpics gold medalist, Ines Diers East Germany, was timed in 3.77. U.S. swimmers, competing positions on the honorary U.S. mpic team, have bested gold al-winning performances in the cotted Games nine times in the three days of the six-day meet.

like Bruner came from behind defeat U.S. record-holder Brian odell in the men's 400-meter style in 3:52.19, well off the mpic gold medal time of 3:51.31 the Soviet Union's Vladmir Salov. Goodell was clocked in 2.99.

he women's 200-meter aststroke produced a dead heat ween U.S. record-holder Tracy lkins and Terri Baxter. Their was 2:34.66.

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Art Buchwald

Little Old Tourists

PARIS — What happened to all the little old ladies in tennis shoes? I am happy to report that they are alive and well and most of them are on package tours in Europe.

Because traveling abroad has become so expensive, you do not see many Americans on the Continent anymore.

Buchwald

Occasionally, a bearded kid with an American flag on the seat of his pants may walk by your cafe table, but it isn't like the old days when there wasn't a corner of Europe that didn't have a "U.S. Go Home" sign.

If it weren't for the little old ladies in tennis shoes, no one would be aware that the United States still exists, and it makes any red-blooded American's chest swell with pride when he sees a battalion of them marching down the Champs-Elysees, Piccadilly or the Via Veneto, to the tune of "Colonel Bogie's March."

* * *

Make no mistake about it, the little old ladies in tennis shoes still strike terror in the hearts of every tour director in Europe.

Most of the ladies are veterans of previous overseas tours, experienced in hand-to-hand combat at flea markets, versed in the skills of fierce haggling in souvenir shops, trained to assault churches and museums, and prepared for sneak attacks on any American Express branch in the country.

The cemeteries of Great Britain, France, Italy, the Benelux and Scandinavian countries are dotted with graves of tour guides who expired trying to keep up the pace set by these indomitable souls. At airports all over Europe you see fresh young guides barely out of college, wearing their tour uniforms, waiting nervously for their group to jump off the plane and encircle the city. Screaming "We take no prisoners," the little old ladies, carrying their duty-free shopping bags from the previous airport, climb aboard their buses determined not to miss one single thing included in the price of the tour.

No mountain is too high for them to climb, no fjord is too wide for them to cross. Heaven help the guide who forgets to stop for tea in Zermatt (included in the package) or leaves out a church in Montmartre. Let a waiter skip a salad course in Salzburg or a cheese plate in Brussels, and he'll get a karate chop he'll remember for the rest of his life.

In the last 30 years, Europeans have seen their countries invaded by American, Japanese and now Arab tourists. But none of them has ever shown the strength, the moral fiber or the staying power of the little old ladies in tennis shoes.

Why do they do it? When most Europeans have lost interest in tourists, when waiters and concierges and shopkeepers have become more surly, when most things are cheaper in the United States, why do the ladies keep traveling abroad?

The answer came from a little old lady sitting next to me at Fouquet's. "Someone has to carry on," she said simply.

"The young people can't do it because they don't have the money; the middle-aged people can't do it because they don't have the stamina. If it weren't for us little old ladies in tennis shoes, no one would remember what an American looks like. We've all taken a vow that as long as we can climb the steps of the Piazza di Spagna in Rome, or wade on the beaches of Monte Carlo, we will see that the sun never sets on an American tourist. Besides, I promised my grandson a sword from Toledo."

I almost broke into tears. Twenty years ago, the American traveler ruled Europe from Gibraltar to Helsinki. Our traveler's checks were coveted from Dublin to Istanbul. There wasn't an arcade in Venice or a bazaar in Athens that didn't have a sign, 'English Spoke Here.' Those were the golden days for Americans, and we may never see them again.

So, let's hear it for the little old ladies in tennis shoes. God bless them for showing the Flag in the Old World. As long as they have the money and the time and the grandchildren, the spirit of American tourism will never die.

Art Buchwald is sweating out his vacation, but we found this Golden Oldie tucked away in an old shoe.

Mary Blume

Angela Lansbury

Reflections in a 'Mirror Crack'd' by an Actress

Waiting for the 'Living, Breathing End'

SEVENOAKS, England (IHT) — Plump, dotty and impressively wattled, the late Margaret Rutherford seemed the ideal Jane Marple in four films based on the Agatha Christie stories. But careful textual analysis reveals that Rutherford was — as Christie complained when in one film Miss Marple fell off her bicycle and into a pond — all wrong for the part. Among other differences, the *echt* Miss Marple is a bit posh and definitely slim.

In the new film based on "The Mirror Crack'd From Side to Side," the spinster detective is played by Angela Lansbury, looking very genteel in pearls and pastels, seamed stockings and expert corsetry, as well as a wig she had made in New York by the only man who understands the fine texture of elderly hair.

"I look exactly as I shall when I am 70," Lansbury said, unwigged and in cardigan and pants at lunch in a tent on the grounds of the stately home where some of the shooting takes place.

Playing older roles is something Lansbury has done from extreme youth: "When I was 9 my father died and I grew up, just like that. I became the person my mother leaned on." Her screen partners have ranged from Ethel Barrymore to Elvis Presley. In "The Harvey Girls" she was so nasty to Judy Garland that Garland fans hissed her for years.

It has been a curious career but unfortunately Lansbury has no memory for anecdote — no actress is less self-regarding — although she politely memorized a few for the torrent of interviews that followed her Broadway triumph in "Mame." In films she has been cast with apparent abandon in roles ranging from Victor Mature's fiancee in "Samson and Delilah" to Laurence Harvey's splendidly sinister mother — she was 37 at the time — in "The Manchurian Candidate."

"The Mirror Crack'd" is the first of three Marple films for Angela Lansbury and the third of the hugely successful John Brabourne-Richard Goodwin large-scale productions based on intimate Christie thrillers. It follows the pattern of the previous films, "Murder on the Orient Express" and "Death on the Nile" — a glossy and nostalgic collection of slightly faded big names and a tongue-in-cheek tone. The director is Guy Hamilton, most famous for "Goldfinger."

"Margaret Rutherford was a divine clown but no more Miss Marple than flying to the moon," Hamilton said. "Angela's working very hard, and we all are, to get back to the person Miss Marple is, which has more interesting shades than bicycling around the village and falling into the duckpond.

"The essence is a little English village called St. Mary Mead where Miss Marple has lived all her life and these Hollywood eccentrics arrive to make a film. This sort of thing happened. I remember Irene Dunne" — he pronounces Irene the British way, giving it three syllables — "coming to play Queen Victoria, of all things. We've enlarged the characters and exploited the situation so they're all so busy making this film that they can't be bothered with this little village murder. It's St. Mary against the Hollywood monsters."

Broad Humor

The film is set in 1953 and the Hollywood monsters include Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, Kim Novak and Tony Curtis. The dialogue is bitchy — "Chin up, darling — both of them," says Novak to Taylor — and the humor somewhat broad. "It's not an accurate picture of Hollywood in the '50s; it's slightly exaggerated," Rock Hudson earnestly explains. "Elizabeth, Kim and I never experienced this bitchery."

There is a certain pleasant irony in the fact that Angela Lansbury leads this troupe. In 1953, as her costars were rising, she was very pregnant with her second child and making a now-forgotten film called "Mutiny." She has been in movies since 1944 and is still waiting for the big film role to come along.

"This is certainly a worthy film role, but it's not *it*," she said. "I wouldn't want to be known as Miss Marple. I wouldn't want to be known as anything.

"I think they didn't have Margaret Rutherford fall in the village pond for nothing. They had to goose Miss Marple up. Agatha Christie was appalled by that — not by the financial success, obviously, but by having Miss Marple a figure of fun."

Lansbury plays Miss Marple straight. "I see her as an absolutely delightful Edwardian lady with more antennae than one would suspect and a rather extraordinary interest in crime. She's never very active; she's usually sitting behind a palm, knitting."

In this film, except for a shot with Elizabeth Taylor, who is dead at the time, Miss Lansbury has no scenes with the overblown Hollywood types. "It's just as well, as there is nothing I could do except makes noises," she said. There is, in fact, a lot she could do, but she is too nice to do it or even think of doing it.

Angela Lansbury and her widowed mother left London for New York when Angela was 15. At 16 she was singing in a nightclub. "In those days everyone did imitations of German *Lieder* and I was no exception. I was green as grass but I couldn't turn down $60 a week."

Her first film, at 18, was "Gaslight," in which she played the surly cockney housemaid, Nancy, and won an Oscar nomination.

Getting back to the real Miss Marple.

She won another nomination the next year for "The Picture of Dorian Gray," in which she unforgettably sang, "Goodbye, Little Yellow Bird." She was a contract player at MGM, riding to work in the bus with Margaret O'Brien, and the studio never knew what to do with her — for which it cannot be blamed, as there aren't that many teen-age character actresses about.

"I was in a studio known for beautiful international stars. I wasn't exceptionally beautiful and I wasn't old enough to be Agnes Moorehead. I was a very young character actress at a studio that didn't specialize in that kind of role and I didn't have the chutzpah to push it through. I wasn't the leading lady type. I didn't reach that until 'Mame.'"

"Mame," in 1966, opened a brilliant career in Broadway musicals. With "Sweeney Todd" in 1979 she won her fourth Tony award. On the legitimate stage, her performances have ranged from Feydeau roles to Gertrude in Albert Finney's "Hamlet."

The stage uses her great vitality; films don't. "One of the hardest things is to hold myself back. I love my life in the theater more than I can say. My time in the theater I can feel good about. Movies are another thing. The art of film acting is keeping your temper and learning your lines and being able to sustain a mood until 6:30 at night.

The next two Miss Marple films will be well spaced, leaving time for more Broadway musicals. The next musical will be a version of "Sunset Boulevard," with the silent film star replaced by a singing star of the '50s living, or trying to, in the '80s. Hal Prince will direct. "I would love to do it because I think for me it would be the definitive musical," she said. "It could be the living, breathing end."

PEOPLE: *It's a Bouncing Baby Gir[l] For Soraya Khashoggi*

Soraya Khashoggi may be pressing harder than ever in her monumental suit against her former husband. She has another mouth to feed now. The former wife of the multibillionaire Saudi arms dealer **Adnan Khashoggi** gave birth in Los Angeles to a 9-pound, 8-ounce girl. She refuses to identify the baby's father. Mrs. Khashoggi once was embroiled in a London sex scandal involving British MP **Winston Churchill**. She has five other children by the former husband, whom she is suing for $2.54 billion.

* * *

It was a jet-set wedding all the way, and **Bjorn Borg** brought the whole family along for the honeymoon. The racquet king and his bride, **Mariana**, are at his island home on Kattilo off the southeastern coast of Sweden. With them are Borg's parents, the bride's parents, and Borg's new brother-in-law with his wife and two children. Says Borg, "I am going to stay on Kattilo this week. Then I have to start training again."

* * *

Some people are born adventurers. **Janet Reynolds**, for example. Let others bask on the beach — skiing is her summer pasttime. The official Chinese news agency in Peking identifies the 24-year-old University of Vermont grad as one of three who climbed 24,000-foot Mustag Ata Mountain in remote northwestern China and skiied down.

* * *

Singer **John Denver** says he has removed the gasoline storage tanks he installed last year at his mountain home in Colorado when fuel was in short supply. Denver, who was criticized for preparing to hoard gasoline when it was scarce, said he had the tanks removed because he was unable to obtain gasoline to fill them. Denver said he would not have filled his tanks with gasoline unless he had been certain that Aspen service stations had all *the fuel they needed for customers.*

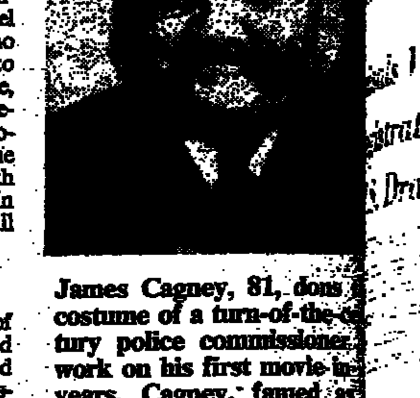
* * *

Robert Evans, the producer of such movies as "Love Story" and "The Godfather," will be sentenced Oct. 7 on a conviction for possession of five ounces of cocaine. Evans, 50, of Beverly Hills, Calif., pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor in U.S. District Court in New York, as did his brother and brother-in-law. The pleas were entered as p[art] of a bargain in which prosecut[ors] agreed not to press for other ind[ict]ments. Prosecutors said the coca[ine] was purchased from a federal u[n]dercover agent for $19,000 in Ma[y].

* * *

A new set of documents filed i[n] challenge of **Darryl F. Zanuck's** w[ill] contends the movie mogul's sig[na]ture on the will was forged by [his] daughter. The contention came [in] an affidavit filed in Riverside Co[un]ty Superior Court in California [by] attorneys for **Genevieve Gilles**, who says she was Zanuck's mistr[ess] for eight years. She contends ear[lier] wills named her as heir to 45 p[er]cent of Zanuck's estate. Miss Gil[les] was not mentioned in Zanu[ck's] most recent will. The affidavit [of] **Thomas Shirley**, a friend of [the] Zanuck family, said Zanu[ck's] daughter, **Darrilyn Pineda**, told [him] in 1975 that she signed her fathe[r's] name to the will that was submit[ted] for probate. It is this will, da[ted] Oct. 31, 1973, which is being ch[al]lenged by Miss Gilles, who seek[s a] $15-million share of Zanuck's [es]tate. Zanuck, head of 20th Cent[ury] Fox Studios for 40 years, died [in] Palm Springs last year. He left [the] bulk of his estate to his wife [and] children.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]



James Cagney, 81, dons [the] costume of a turn-of-the-[cen]tury police commissioner [for] work on his first movie in [20] years. Cagney, famed as [a] tough guy in movies of [the] 1930s and 1940s, is playing [in] "Ragtime," E.L. Doctor[ow's] novel set in the early 19[00s].

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BY TELEX: If you have an urgent **business** text, telex us, and it will be published within 48 hours in our **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER.**

For your guidance: the basic rate is $7.80 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines.

In all the above cases, you can now avoid delay by charging your **American Express Card account.**

Please indicate the following:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

COUNTRY:

Please charge my ad to my American Express Card account number:

VALIDITY from: to:

SIGNATURE:

AUSTRIA: McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-05).

BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Arthur Maisner, 6 Rue Louis Hymans, 1060 Brussels. Tel.: 343.18.99.

BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact: Diana Simmons, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009.)

GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact Heidi Jung or Karin Ohff, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 43, Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)

GREECE & CYPRUS: J.C. Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 3618397/3602421. Telex: 214227 EXSE GR.)

ISRAEL: Dan Ehrlich, 23 Massada Street, P.O. Box 11297, Tel Aviv. Tel.: 229873 & 242294, ext. 6376, Telex: 341118 BXTVIL.

ITALY: Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37. Telex: 610 161.)

JAPAN: Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Daiichi Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi Mina-to-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.

LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra. Tel.: 340044, Sursock. Tel.: 335252.

NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teesing/Alfons Grim, Prof. Tulpstraat 17, 1018 GZ Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-26 36 15. Telex: 13133.

PORTUGAL: Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)

SCANDINAVIA: Peter Kornig Kungsholmsgatan 10, 11227 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (08) 516870 - Telex: 17951 NCA.

SOUTH AFRICA: Robin A. Hammond, International Media Representatives, P.O. Box 4... Johannesburg 2000. Tel.: ... 0717. Telex: 8-4013.

SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheng ... Associates Ltd., 3F, Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street, Central Hong Kong. Telephone: 5-230077. Telex: 63079 CCAL.

SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff Sorrento, Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Mart 1, Office 319, Madrid 20. Spain. Tel.: 455 33 06-455 28 91. Telex: 23357 MART E 23354 MARTE.

SWITZERLAND: Marshall Walker and Guy Von Thuyne, "Les Vignes", 15 Chemin Dovel, 1009 Pully-Lausanne. Tel.: (021) 29-58-94.

U.S.A.: Sandy O'Hara, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: 212-752 3890.)

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

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